THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 175

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

British Sink 3 Jap Ships; 900 Plants in Drive Plan; Austrian Purge by Nazis

The World's Day—June 20, 1942

The War: British Sink Three Japanese Ships

Malacca Strait: British submarines have sunk three large Japanese ships in the Strait of Malacca, the Admiralty announced in London.

In the air: Hundreds of RAF fighter planes renewed their assaults on the German-occupied coast of France in daylight, following a night of heavy attacks on the German port of Emden, and the industrial center at Osnabrück. [Page 1.]

Russia: German siege forces, reinforced by fresh troops, battered at Sevastopol for the sixteenth day, but Russian forces apparently still were parrying Nazi attacks.

Africa: Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps tested British Egyptian frontier defenses and was engaged by light British forces at a point about 35 miles west of the border, the British stated.

China: Japan claimed that its troops fighting in China had encircled the 23d Chinese Army in the mountainous area north of Linhsien on the Hopeh-Shansi border of North China.

Washington: 900 Plants Under Drive Plan

Formation of labor-management committees in 10 plants of the General Electric Company brought to 900 the number of plants participating in the "war production drive," a campaign sponsored by the War Production Board.

An antisubmarine base and an aviation training center will be established in Cuba by the United States War Department under terms of an agreement reached at Havana, the State Department announced. [Page 1.]

The names of 230 American civilians who were taken when Wake Island was captured and who are now held as prisoners of war by the Japanese at Shanghai were published by the War Department, swelling to 1,268 the number of American prisoners whose names have been forwarded by the Japanese through the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva to the Army's Provost Marshal General.

Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican presidential nominee, discussed party affairs informally with a group of about 20 minority Senators and the House Republican leader, Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

The House Ways and Means Committee adhered to its plan to impose a 94 per cent excess profits tax on corporations, but was in disagreement over a proposal that some of the tax be returned after the war. [Financial page.]

Europe: Nazis Begin Mass Arrests in Austria

Mass arrests have begun in Vienna and Lower Austria with the object of purging "anti-social and destructive elements," London reports said. Special commissions will be set up by Nazi gauleiters to compile blacklists, and those arrested will be sent to labor squads or Gestapo "schooling camps," Reuters reported. [Page 7.]

Gen. Alois Elias, former Minister of Communications of the Independent Czechoslovak Republic and later Premier of the German-dominated Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, has been executed for treason, the German Radio announced. Germans had accused General Elias of being the head of a terrorist organization.

French journalists who had set out on a German-sponsored tour of centers in Germany where Frenchmen are working returned unexpectedly to Vichy after the trip was canceled in Paris. No reason for the postponement was given.

New mass executions have begun in Poland, the Polish government-in-exile news service reported. Of 15 persons said to have been hanged recently in Poznan, the agency asserted 12 were women. Among other executions, it said, 40 persons, including 22 women, were removed from Warsaw Prison, taken to Modlin Fortress and shot.

Americas: Calles Re-enters Mexican Army

Former President Calles of Mexico has re-entered the Mexican Army as General and is awaiting orders, the Ministry of National Defense said.

National: Erie Dividend Stirs Wall Street

The Erie Railroad broke a 76-year-old Wall Street tradition that "Erie will never pay a dividend on the common stock" when its directors in a surprise statement announced a 50 cent dividend. [Financial Page.]

Sugar refiners and producers were reported in New York as having asked Washington officials to liberalize sugar rationing because stocks were piling up, leaving little room for this year's production.

Air Raid and Dimout Tests Scheduled for Boston Area

Boston and its surrounding metropolitan area will have its full quota of air-raid activities next week. Some time between Monday morning and Thursday evening—probably during business hours—the sirens will wail and the full machinery of civilian defense will swing into action for what will be one of the most comprehensive drills yet attempted in the United States.

Then, Tuesday night there will be a blackout.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles decided to hold the test blackout in 57 cities and towns around Boston from 10:50 to 11:10 P. M. Meters will be used to measure sky glow.

For this reason, the blackout will be conducted on a three-way schedule:

1. At 10:30 P. M. street lights will be turned off in 31 communities nearest the coast.
2. At 10:40 P. M. street lights will be turned off in 26 cities and towns further inland.
3. At 10:50 P. M. householders in the entire area are to turn off their lights.

Auto traffic will be permitted in the darkened area until 10:50 P. M.

During the surprise air raid next week, all rules will be effective and will be enforced by law, authorities warn.

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'Lost' U. S. Raiders Are Reported Safe

AN ALLIED AIRBASE IN INDIA, June 20 (AP)—Word was flashed today from a tiny military outpost on the Indo-Burmese frontier that the American airmen who were lost behind the enemy lines June 6 after their Flying Fortress braved antiaircraft fire and a dozen Zero fighters to make a daylight raid on the Rangoon docks were safe.

A brief message relayed by the British authorities said the bomber's commander, Capt. Frank D. Sharp of Salem, Ore., and co-pilot Second Lieut. Herbert E. Wunderlich of Garden City, N. Y., made a forced landing in their bullet-pierced craft while the remainder of the crew parachuted.

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Tank Cars Idle As Oil Shortage Threatens East

Federal subsidy urged to pay $200-a-car loss incurred in rail transportation.

Although some gasoline deliveries are being made to stations throughout the New England area today, the big gasoline distributors in Greater Boston declared that "it is going to be an extremely dry week end for local motorists." Most of the retail stations are dry now, and the few deliveries to be expected today will only scratch the surface of a serious shortage, they said.

Under the Federal law, gas deliveries to retail agencies are made on the first, tenth and twenty-first of each month. But it takes three days to deliver, and the twenty-first falls on "gasless Sunday" this week end. So some of the deliveries are being started today. By Monday, the situation should be temporarily relieved, although one wholesale distributor stated that "the government was giving out more gas tickets than the gas companies could supply."

Tank cars which could bring at least 4,800,000 gallons of petroleum a day into the East Coast are lying unused, while homeowners face desperate fuel oil shortages next winter. Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England, charged today.

As gasoline shortages grow more acute, and 50 per cent fuel oil rationing to householders looms as a possibility, major oil companies are refusing to transport petroleum because they must take a loss of from $200 to $400 a tank car, Mr. Morrill said.

Federal Government subsidy of

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U. S. Army Training Staffs To Assist Conquered Lands

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The United States Army is taking comprehensive steps to insure that American occupation of Axis or Axis-held territory will result immediately in an improvement of local civil, political, economic, and sanitary conditions.

A number of America's greatest authorities on the practical and theoretical aspects of government are giving intensive instruction to 60 hand-picked Army officers at the new Army School of Military Government, now sitting at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.

The school is operated by the office of the Provost Marshal General and is designed to train the officers who will help to organize and take up the administration work in enemy territory in the wake of invading American armies.

The course lasts four months and started May 11. After the present group of officers has been trained, it is expected that the following officer contingents will be larger, since the day may not be far off when this country will find itself obliged to begin the military administration of extensive territories and numerous municipalities.

Care in Selection

Great care has been taken in the selection of this specially trained personnel, the Army says, students being chosen because of their past practical experience in local, state, and Federal government. All types of engineers are being taken. All men so far taken were already in service when chosen for Charlottesville.

The scope of the men's future work can be judged from the fact that their training will emphasize instruction in the international law of military government and the American regulations, the general principles of state and municipal government, police power, public business, communications, economic problems, American experiences in military government, and politico-military backgrounds.

The School Commandant is Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, prominent New York lawyer and son of George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General.

Dr. J. L. Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia, offered the facilities of the University including use of the library. The School is using lecture rooms in the Law School Building, faculty and committee rooms as well as a building for administration.

The officers, who rank from captain to colonel, are receiving instruction from a permanent faculty of Army officers as well as from a panel of distinguished visitors. These include Professors Arnold Wolfers of Yale, Henry Rowell of Johns Hopkins and Hugh Borton of Columbia.

Special lectures will be given by Professors Charles Hyde and Philip C. Jessup of Columbia, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins, two former Judge Advocates General of the Army; namely, Maj. Gen. Blanton Win-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Roosevelt and Churchill Draft Strategy; British Rule Libya Sky---But Retreat; U.S. to Fight U-Boats From Cuban Bases

U. S. War Department to train pilots in defending ships of the United Nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—New and extensive American operations to end extremely bold enemy submarine activity in the Caribbean Sea are being planned, with the Department of State announcing that this country will establish an anti-U-boat base or bases near Havana, Cuba.

The need for decisive action to insure the safety of Allied shipping in the important waters immediately to the south became still more apparent today as nine new sinkings of United Nations craft were revealed.

Typical of the wholehearted cooperation which the United States is now receiving from the Caribbean republics, the new antisubmarine facilities were offered by the Cuban Government and were described by the Department of State as designed to permit the War Department to train "aviation personnel and for operations against enemy undersea craft."

"Work on these installations will begin at once," it was stated.

Cuban sources report that the facilities will cost $8,000,000 and the necessary labor has already been recruited. Cubans understood that more than 7,000 soldiers and fliers would be stationed at the base which will handle squadrons of the largest American planes.

In addition, the training station will be used to complete the training of Royal Air Force pilots under a four-way agreement among the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Desert warfare marks first time nation with air superiority has lost battle.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—As Britain is attempting to assess the reasons for the reversal in Libya, a striking military consideration comes to light.

It is that the Nazis have made their gains in the western desert despite the fact that Britain had—and still has—air superiority.

In recent months it has become almost axiomatic that victory goes to the side which dominates the air. But even the clear superiority of the Royal Air Force in the western desert failed to halt the assault which has forced the British back to virtually the same positions they occupied seven months ago.

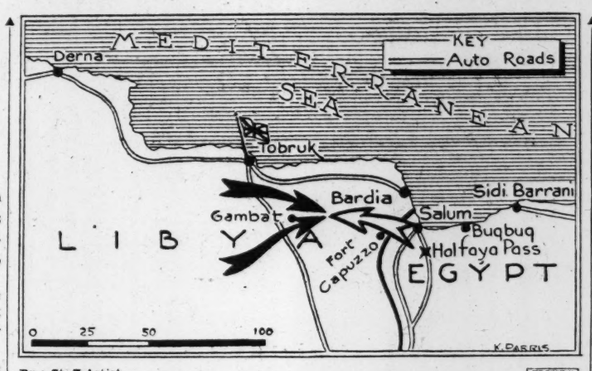
Field Marshal Erwin Rommel actually began his drive without much air support. Apparently he was emboldened to take this advance by the knowledge that in the previous campaign in Libya not a single tank on either side was knocked out by bombs or shells fired from aircraft. The effectiveness of air attack in desert warfare lies in molesting supply columns—the "soft stuff" in the current phrase. The Axis overcame this problem by pouring a large quantity of supplies across the Mediterranean despite the vigilance of the Royal Navy and American naval units operating with it.

[The Germans have urgently requested Pierre Laval, chief of Government, to cede them 1,000,000 tons of French merchant ships in the Mediterranean, Reuters news agency reported under a French frontier date line. There have been reports that the Nazis are already using French bottoms to re-enforce their Libyan armies, but these are so far without confirmation.]

Although it is known that the turn in the campaign came when Nazi 88mm. field artillery surprised British tanks, details of the ambush, which occurred just a week ago, were made public today.

A radio message which may have been a decoy appears to have set the trap. The British 50th North

Continued on Page 9, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Campaign in Libya

Scene of present fighting in North Africa. Black arrows show German attacking columns and white arrow indicates where British turned back a German feeler attack.

German Bait for French: Food and Money in Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, June 20—With 160,000 Frenchmen already working in German war industries in the Reich, a new intensive campaign to make work in Germany "attractive" to prospective French workers is being pushed in the occupied area.

Recently 25 employment offices were opened in Paris alone by occupying authorities.

"Present yourself with confidence" reads a sign over one office. It is obviously designed to appeal to those Frenchmen who might have apprehensions over the type and conditions of work which they might find in Germany today.

If this does not dispel doubts, the German authorities appeal to the monetary instincts of Frenchmen, pointing out that in Germany they will receive more money — in French francs—than they received before in France.

[German ability to make such payments is explained by the fact that the French franc is pegged to the German mark at a ratio which makes the franc very cheap in terms of German money. These francs have been flowing into Germany in a constant stream in the form of reparation and occupation cost payments. And paying French workers in their own money not only puts this money back into circulation, and at little cost to Germany itself, but it also serves a valuable propaganda purpose.]

Money For Home

Each French worker, according to the Nazi announcements, is now able to send home 3,000 francs a month. This is a high figure for French factory workers. And during a time when food is scarce, and work within France is getting even scarcer, it offers an appealing prospect. It is reflected in the fact that departures of Frenchmen for Germany are steadily increasing.

[While it represents much to the French worker, 3,000 francs still does not go very far in present-day France, where a ham may cost as high as 2,000 francs; a pair of shoes, 500 francs; and a chicken, 250 francs.]

But for those Frenchmen who still have doubts about the wisdom of accepting employment within the Reich, a group of French newspapermen recently left for Germany on the invitation of the Reich Government to see how the French workmen are faring. Among other things, they were given a dinner by the French Minister of Information in Paris, and ceremonies were presided over by Chief of Government Pierre Laval.

A German professor, imported for the occasion, gave figures of salaries which are paid to French workers in Germany, and they disclosed that higher wages were being paid than usually prevailed in France during normal times. Other advantages of accepting this type of work were enumerated.

Food Is Added Attraction

Another inducement to the prospective French workers is the Nazi emphasis on the fact that the food in Germany is more plentiful than it is in France. This is particularly attractive to Frenchmen, to whom the problem of securing even a subsistence level of nutriment has become the paramount problem of their existence.

For M. Laval knows that no one can do anything with the country if it is hungry and where France is only badly nourished on the whole, there are large spots where the population is not far from suffering actual starvation. The present effort is to slash the red tape which has grown thick around the Food Administration and prevent it from becoming an instrument of slow, organized and systematic starvation.

Nazis on Rocky Road

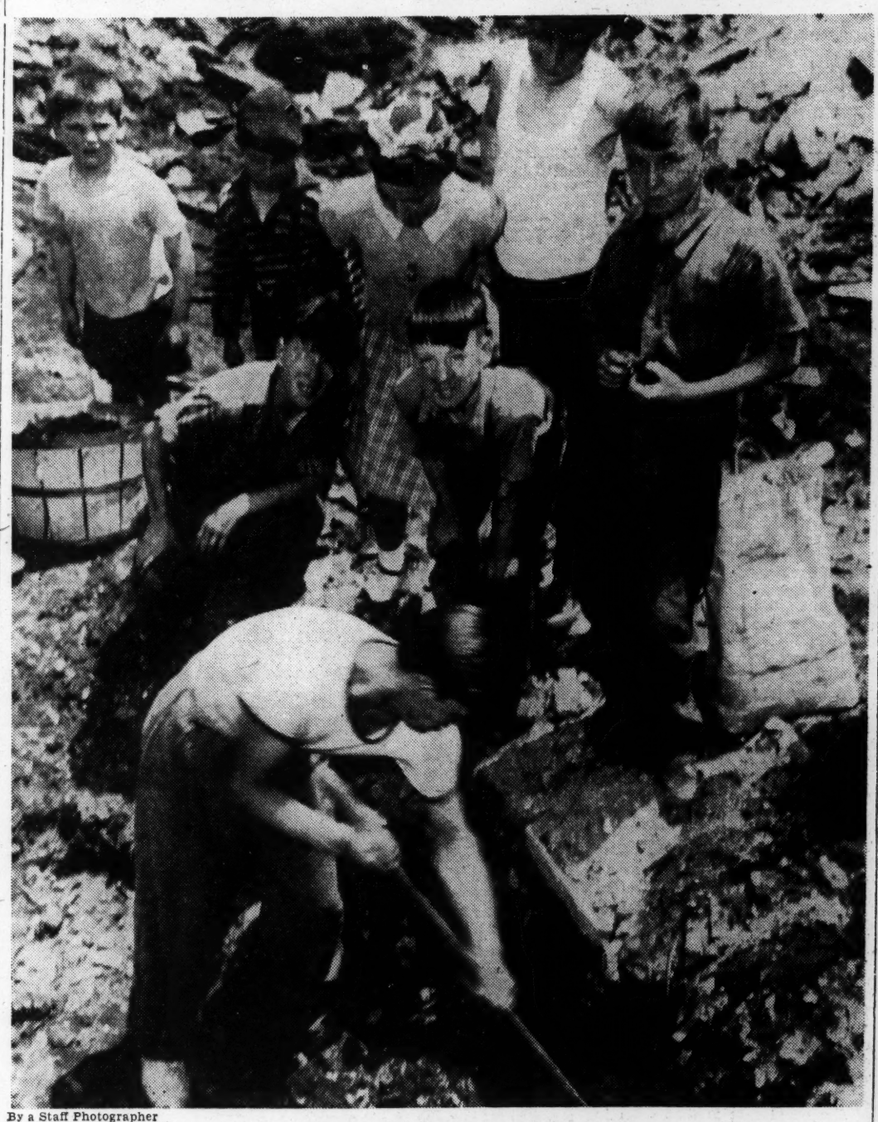
The extent of German administrative difficulties is disclosed in several developments today.

New decrees give the Nazi party's district leaders authority to act "above" the regularly constituted local officials. [Page 7.]

A sweeping purge in Austria was threatened as the Germans broadcast plans to round up persons whose thinking is at variance with that of the Nazi community. [Page 7.]

In an accompanying column the latest development in France—by which Germany is attempting to lure workers to the Reich to relieve the Nazi shortages—is described.

'Thar's Rubber in Thet Thar Cellar Hole'



By a Staff Photographer

Young Prospectors on the Job

Young Lynn, Mass., prospectors have been busy this week "mining" for rubber on the former site of the Beacon Rubber Company, Commercial and Bennett Streets. The plant was razed some years ago, and the cellar hole filled in, largely with crude rubber scrap. Today, there's money in salvaging this much-needed material, and youngsters in the neighborhood already have unearthed more than 8,000 pounds of scrap rubber.

Rommel preparing for siege of Tobruk as British re-form near Egyptian border.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A brief moment of respite came to the British in the western desert today as strategists of the United Nations were patiently redrafting their plans in the light of the sudden Nazi threat to North Africa.

The Germans sent two light columns to feel out the dispositions of the British who have been retreating toward Egypt but withdrew before General Ritchie's local counterattack could make effective contact. Further west the Germans were preparing their big guns for possible assault on besieged Tobruk.

Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt were meanwhile discussing the conduct of the war. Not even the location of their talks in this country was disclosed. But reports from London indicated that direct American aid for the hard-pressed British in Libya might find a prominent place in the revisions of strategy.

Whether the Libyan situation will prevent the prompt inauguration of the much-promised second front against Germany remains a matter only for speculation. However, Sir Stafford Cripps, Parliamentary Deputy for Prime Minister Churchill, declared that a successful attack on Hitler "in the West" would come at the proper time.

In Russia, Germany claimed that its progress in reducing the fortifications of Sevastopol was continuing but the Russians claimed to have repulsed vigorous Nazi attacks.

The RAF, after a two-day lull in raiding caused by bad weather, reopened its air offensive against Germany. Hundreds of fighter planes were reported attacking the German-controlled French coast following a night of attacks directed against the German port of Emden, and the industrial center at Osnabrück. The British admitted loss of nine bombers.

In the Pacific war theater, no fresh information was received regarding the progress of the Japanese drive in China. From General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia it was announced that United Nations' bombers had carried out a successful raid on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Guinea, sinking a 10,000-ton Japanese transport, and destroying an undetermined number of Japanese bomber and fighter aircraft.

North Africa

Light mobile forces of Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's Eighth Army screened hurried dispositions for the defense of Egypt today and two Axis columns were reported to have veered back westward after they were engaged about 25 miles from Bardia.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's main forces were reported re-equipped and reorganized for what most informed sources believed would be an assault on Tobruk, siege-threatened Libyan port 70 miles west of Bardia.

A possibility that Marshal Rommel would choose to by-pass Tobruk was not ruled out, but military observers said reduction of its fortifications—which the British have held since ousting its Italian garrison in the 1940-41 winter offensive—would enable the Afrika Korps' leader to plan its use as a main base in an autumn drive toward the Nile.

Tobruk's garrison already is cut off from overland supplies.

While Marshal Rommel is instituting siege preliminaries, consisting largely of artillery and aerial bombardments, his armored forces may be able to tie up the British desert divisions at Salum and other points along the frontier. The two columns newly reported engaged may have been simply on reconnaissance-in-force assignments, feeling out the new British alignments.

"The enemy did not press his

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S. Labor Head Foresees Time of Many New Women Workers in Factories

Lack of 'Gas' Laid to OPA Mishandling

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Sol A. Herzog, general counsel for the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Conference, declares there are "serious" shortages at gasoline stations along the coast from Rhode Island to Delaware, and he attributes the scarcity to "bad miscalculations" by the Office of Price Administration.

A survey conducted by Herzog's organization indicated that the "bulk of stations" along the coast are "dry" and that the situation is "pretty bad," he said.

He expressed the hope, however, that delivery of the third allotment for June to retail dealers, begun last midnight, would help alleviate the situation.

At the same time he announced that the delegate body of the Gasoline Dealers Conference would hold a special session Sunday, June 28, at Asbury Park, N. J., to act on the "tangled" coast gasoline situation.

Mr. Herzog said his checkup disclosed that the gasoline shortage was hampering the efforts of war production workers who drive their cars to work.

He criticized OPA for raising the basic value of rationing card units from three to six units. The dealer's supply has been cut 50 per cent, he pointed out.

"The OPA badly miscalculated because it proceeded on the assumption that ration card holders have been using up their units on a weekly basis and believe there normally would be only two units left on a card by this time," he declared. "There has been a terrific lag, however, in using up units and tens of thousands of cars are on the road with four or five units still left."

Threats of the OPA to prosecute dealers who allegedly "discriminate" against customers aggravated the situation, Mr. Herzog said. He said dealers had been apportioning to customers out of limited supplies on the basis of knowledge of the customers' actual needs.

He predicted that the gasoline situation would become "worse rather than better" after coupon rationing becomes effective July 15, because the basic unit value would be increased from three to four gallons, a rise of 33 1-3 per cent.

"They will be distributing more ration cards and units than there will be gasoline available," he said. "It will be just like selling more tickets to a ball game than there are seats."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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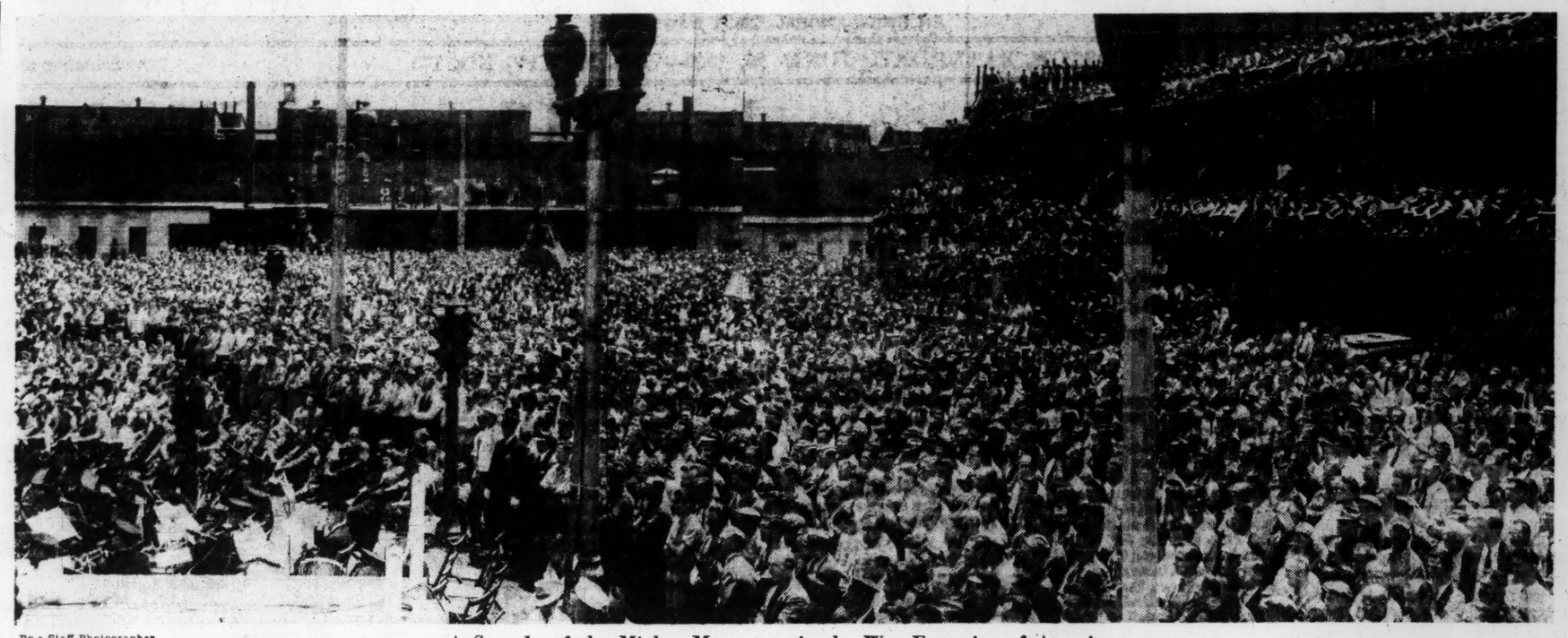


By a Staff Photographer

A Sample of the Mighty Manpower in the War Factories of America

Some of the 13,000 employees of the River Works Plant of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass., who gathered at noon yesterday for ceremonies attending the awarding of Navy "E" pennants to this plant and to one at West Lynn. "Your light will show the way and your power will increase the blow that will surely crush the enemy who seeks to destroy us," they were told by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U. S. N., retired, who presented the award. This was accepted by George M. Stevens, Assistant Manager. At the West Lynn plant, Rear Admiral Charles W. Fisher made the presentation.

Many Tank Cars Reported Idle As Fuel Shortage Faces East

Continued from Page 1

petroleum transportation to the tune of $500,000,000 is necessary to keep New England homes from being "terribly cold" this winter, he asserted.

Before Congress is a bill establishing a War Petroleum Corporation, he pointed out, which could, if applied to the limit, "lump the whole oil industry into one giant Federally controlled corporation." It would rescue the East Coast by permitting Governmental purchase and transportation of petroleum products, Mr. Morrill declared.

Hearings Begin Tuesday

The Bill is H. R. 7216, S. 2562, introduced in the Senate June 2 by Senator Tom Connally of Texas and sponsored in the House by Representative B. Steagall of Alabama. Hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee, of which Representative Steagall is Chairman, begin Tuesday.

Automobile drivers who imagine that by giving up gasoline they are making sure of enough winter fuel oil to keep them warm, would discover they are "under an illusion" if they knew the facts, Mr. Morrill said.

The facts are these, according to the New England industry spokesman:

1. Under price ceilings currently set by the Office of Price Administration, major oil companies say they cannot afford to transport petroleum by tank car from Texas and the South. Losses range from $200 to $400 a car. Deliveries are falling behind, as of June 1, 600 cars a day.

2. Pipeline, barge, tanker, and tank car transportation from nearby Illinois and Pennsylvania to the East is lying unused or undeveloped because oil companies believe there is not sufficient price differential between these states and the East to make operations pay a profit.

3. Petroleum price boosts granted by OPA in February—money which was to be pooled for the exclusive benefit of oil companies which transport product by tank car—are inadequate. (Gas was jumped 1.2 cents a gallon, kerosene .4 cent, light fuel oil .6 cent, and bunker fuel oil, 45 cents a barrel.) Extra money gained from these higher prices is all distributed among tank-car shippers to encourage the use of this method of transportation, but the pool was $32,000,000 in the red June 1.

4. So the East Coast has today not a single barrel of fuel oil stored away in anticipation of next winter's demand, and supplies are coming in at a rate of 400,000 barrels a day below the estimated minimum requirement.

Situation Is Serious

Seriousness of the situation is mirrored in the fact that during the five months from Oct. 15 to March 15—even in normal years, with sea-going tankers hauling oil—the East Coast uses 35 per cent more oil than the industry brings in. With no reserves, oil would have to be rationed 35 per cent. And since war industries, hospitals, and other essential users would need X cards, home owners would be faced with overwhelming shortages.

[The Solid Fuel Co-ordinator's office in Washington announced meanwhile that at the present rate, supplies of coal on the East Coast would be 3,000,000 tons below the necessary 26,000,000 tons next winter.]

Mr. Morrill said the oil industry does not ask OPA for further price increases. This would start an inflationary cycle, he agreed. It would, moreover, in his view, amount to asking East Coast consumers to make all the sacrifice which is now necessary because of the transfer of tankers to war uses.

"Would it not be fairer," he asked, "to spread the sacrifice over the entire country—by setting up a tax-supported Petroleum Corporation—since the tankers are not fighting an East Coast war?"

Centralized Control

H. R. 7216 would centralize petroleum control—which now, according to Mr. Morrill, is shared by no fewer than 26 Federal agencies—in one supreme War Petroleum Corporation.

Under the provisions of the bill as it now stands, the Corporation would be directed by the present Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes.

The Corporation, with $500,000,000 capital, would have the power to subsidize private oil companies through loans or through direct payment of transportation costs. It also would have the power to purchase and transport petroleum and petroleum products on its own responsibility.

The bill would "put the government in the oil business in a half-a-billion-dollar way," Mr. Morrill declared.

Despite the traditional abhorrence of small oil men to Government interference, they are urging this action in the conviction that it is the only salvation for coastal homes and industries this winter, he said.

War industries would be supplied next winter, even at a loss to the oil companies, but home owners would not, he declared. One major company lost $2,500,000 in May, he said.

Contracts Not Renewed

Contracts for delivery of fuel oil to independent distributors expire throughout the industry on June 1, and are not being renewed, Mr. Morrill disclosed.

He said the big companies were offering to sell petroleum products to distributors FOB Texas—which would mean that the small businessman would bear the $200 to $400 loss on each tank car, and quickly put him out of business.

"The cruel fact is that even in this critical emergency, petroleum is not being transported to the maximum capacity," Mr. Morrill declared. "Since one tank car can carry 8,000 gallons of fuel oil, and since this amount is enough to supply four average families all winter, the daily deficiency of 600 tank cars is threatening 2,400 families with unheated homes."

Saltonstall Donates 200-Lb. Rubber Mat

Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts has donated to the salvage drive a 200-pound rubber mat placed at the entrance of the Executive's Office by "one of my predecessors."

He said he understood the mat had been needed at the door because of the wear on the carpet by job-seekers, and expressed hope there would be no further need for it there.

Massachusetts Nautical School Course Shortened

For the first time in the half century of the Massachusetts Nautical School—now known as the Massachusetts Maritime Academy—the two-year course of intensive training of young men to become junior officers in the American merchant marine, has been shortened to 18 months.

The first graduation under the new plan will be held July 21 at Hyannis, Mass., which also is an innovation as all previous graduations have been held at Boston. Under the wide-scale Federal training program for both officers and men for merchant ships, the Massachusetts school is establishing a shore base at the Hyannis Teacher's College, where all classes will be held, and dormitories provided.

This is a distinct departure from the previous policy of having the students live aboard the training ship at Boston, necessitated by the need of ships for continuous cruising in the teaching of more classes.

A new class of cadets will be admitted July 1, at which time seniors are to return from a three-month cruise out of Philadelphia.

Winthrop Selectman Joins the U. S. Navy

Ross F. Batchelder, Chairman of the Winthrop Board of Selectmen, yesterday was sworn in as a chief boatswain's mate in the United States Navy in Boston.

Social Parley In Wellesley Is July 4-10

Representatives from many vocations and professions, as well as industrial workers, students, farmers, labor leaders, and business executives from all parts of the country will attend the tenth annual summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College from July 4 to 10. The subject will be "How Can We Win the War and Prepare for Peace?"

Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company of Boston, will head the Institute, and Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, New York City, is Chairman of the program committee.

Questions to be discussed include: How will rationing affect us all? what is labor's part in defense and in postwar planning? how can we keep democratic in wartime? what is a just war-finance policy? what steps can be taken toward world government?

Miss Margaret Bonnfield, English labor leader and former member of the British Cabinet, is to be one of the speakers, and one of the topics to be considered will be "British Labor and Postwar Reconstruction."

Other speakers are Henry Simon Bloch, a member of the staff of the Institute of Military Study at the University of Chicago; Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to the Secretary of Agriculture; Larens H. Seelye, head of the faculty of the Institute and formerly President of St. Lawrence College.

Among discussion leaders will be Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League; Dr. Herbert Gezork, professor of religion at Wellesley College; the Rev. Frederick May Eliot, head of the American Unitarian Service Committee; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly of the San Francisco School of Social Work; Paul Pigors of Tufts College, and Mrs. Waitstill Sharp, of the Unitarian Service Committee.

'Sitting Pretty' Gone

It's All a Part of Rubber Drive

The seats of local government in Boston's City Hall are no longer to be cushioned with rubber. Above, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is seen setting a good example for other public officials by turning over his rubber seat cushion in the executive offices to George B. Underwood of the War Production Board as part of a civic campaign to get all employees of the City to turn over every available scrap of waste rubber found in municipal offices, institutions, workshops, and yards.

Commented Mayor Tobin: "We must get rubber somehow to Uncle Sam. I appeal to city workers to head sorties into their own closets, kitchens, cellars, garrets, garages, and backyards to get the waste rubber so vitally needed in winning the war." Surprisingly good results have come from the sponge rubber cushion donations which were only started yesterday at the request of the War Production Board.

Courses for Seamen Expanded At the Gallop's Island School

Log of the Port of Boston

Expansion of training facilities at Gallop's Island, Boston harbor, and liberalization of scholastic requirements to meet the increased demand for radio operators on the nation's merchant ships, is announced here as a part of the greatest training program for merchant ship personnel in history.

The school for cooks and bakers, which was a part of the Gallop's Island program, has been transferred to another locality. Spaces occupied by the "galleys" and accommodations for the students of the culinary arts, have been converted to facilities for the radio school, and Boatswain Stephen A. Frank, Coast Guard recruiting officer for the training program at Boston, is now signing up new enrollees in volume, both for the radio courses and for other phases of the vast program.

Educational requirements for the radio school are now two years of high school, including a year of algebra. Enrollees at the radio school receive quarters, subsistence, instruction, and pay while at the school.

For new ships alone, a personnel of more than 100,000 licensed seamen and 25,000 deck and engine room officers will be needed to properly man the 3,000 ships to be turned out for the nation's war effort. A well-planned training program, started in 1938 for the new ships being built and planned for the merchant fleet, is designed to provide the necessary personnel for the sharply expanded fleet.

Practically all agencies affiliated with the maritime industry are assisting in the recruting program, and the 1,500 or more offices of the United States Employment Service, scattered over the nation, are linked up with the program.

Coast Guard

Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby of the United States Coast Guard, who has been stationed at Washington, D. C., today took over the duties of the District Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District at Boston, succeeding Capt. Charles G. Roemer who has been promoted to traveling inspector of all Coast Guard property along the entire Atlantic Seaboard. The Boston district extends from the Canadian-Maine border to the Connecticut-Rhode Island line. Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Meals, Captain of the Port of Boston, has been promoted to the rank of full commander.

Army Engineers

Now that United States Army Engineers have established a division headquarters at Boston, promoting Col. Leonard Gallagher to be the division engineer, Major W. G. Van Allen has been named the district engineer for Boston. The Army Engineers have authority over navigable waters, and are charged with planning and improving harbors as well as acting as consultants with communities regarding appropriate location and plan of wharves, piers, and water terminals. River and harbor improvements are under their direction.

Seamen's Club

Cooks and the staff of the Seamen's Club of Boston in general are rapidly learning the likes and dislikes of British seamen, since the submarine warfare has been shifted to our shores. Groups of bedraggled men come in from the sea, frequently without much clothing or anything else, and minus their ships, but never complaining. They find shelter and refuge at the Seamen's Club. Many of them are Britishers, and kindly cooks at the Club—once the exclusive Exchange Club where bankers, brokers and business men gathered—have found that the favorite dish of British seamen is "bubble and squeak."

None could be found at the Club who could explain how such a name was ever selected to describe vegetables of a day-old boiled dinner warmed over in a frying pan. But many indeed were familiar with it.

Many of the survivors, in contrast to Bostonians, say they are not attracted by the famed Boston baked beans and brown bread, nor for the locally popular "hot dog." But they do like particularly milk, eggs, onions, white bread, butter, and some of the other foods that have been scarce in England for the past two years. Juices and fruits are most popular with the shipwrecked seamen. Some are partial to pancakes, with lemon juice and sugar, and all of them like plenty of ketchup with their food.

One group of survivors at the Club, who had been picked up after drifting six days in a lifeboat, frankly admitted that the most pleasant moments of the experience were the ones spent drinking cold tomato, pineapple, and orange juice dropped in large canisters from a Coast Guard patrol plane that sighted them and directed a rescue craft to the location. They could not say enough about the first meal served them aboard a Coast Guard craft that picked them up. It happened to be roast turkey with all the fixin's.

Seamen's Welfare

Harry J. Pearsons, director of the Seamen's Club of Boston, is to preside at a round-able discussion on "The Challenge to Us for Effective Service to All Seamen" at the 11th annual conference of the National Association of Seamen's Welfare Agencies, at Portland, Maine, June 27 to 30.

Malcolm H. McGann, port agent of the United States Maritime Commission at Boston, is to carry greetings to the conference, the general theme of which is to be "Our War-Time Service of Seamen."

Sherrill Promoted

Gibbs W. Sherrill, former agent of the American Export Lines at Boston, who has been serving the Navy as a lieutenant, junior grade, for one year, is now wearing two full stripes on his sleeve, having been promoted to a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He is attached to the routing office at 150 Causeway Street. **Leon Stone**

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER | DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm today with moderate winds.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued warm in the east portion today; showers and cooler west of the Connecticut River.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature today.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature today with showers in the north portion.

Rhode Island: Continued warm today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:51 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:06 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 5:41 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 6:01 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m., Sunday.

Miss Perkins Speaks Before Girls' Parley

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 20 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today that the demands for labor would become so great that "we will have to plan bringing large numbers of women, not normally in the labor market, into factory employments."

Addressing the annual Northfield Girls' Conference, the Secretary declared that while the United States is ahead of schedule in turning out many of the implements of war, it has not been possible to train new workers rapidly enough to keep machinery capable of producing war goods in operation when individual employees work only 40 hours a week.

"By and large," she continued, "experience demonstrates that the maximum amount of war production can probably be obtained in establishments that work 160 hours a week, but which use four 40-hour shifts. Greater output will certainly be obtained if the individual employee is not required to work regularly more than 48 hours a week."

Millions of workers would be taught to produce more airplanes, tanks, ships and guns, Secretary Perkins asserted.

"But at the pace we are going," she added, "the time is coming when we can no longer count upon the training programs alone to meet the demands for workers. We will have need for a labor reserve that can move from place to place to prevent bottlenecks of labor supply from developing. Volunteers for such a reserve will be serving their country as truly as though they were in the armed forces."

Postal Workers Seek Pay Increase

Greater Boston postal employees, numbering nearly 7,000, have for the first time in their history appointed a legislative committee to support Congressional measures providing them with salary increases of $300 a year for the duration, it is learned.

Walter J. Brown of the Railway Mail Service, a postal employee for 28 years, is chairman of the committee. The latter represents seven different branches of postal employees. "The new committee will function in behalf of the Ramspeck Bill, now before Congress, which provides for salary increases of $300 a year for postal workers for the duration of the war and six months after its conclusion," Mr. Brown said.

War Postpones Mystic Pier Plans

War Production Board refusal to grant priority on 8,000 tons of steel has forced indefinite postponement of State plans to purchase and rebuild the Mystic Piers of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Charlestown, Herbert A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, has announced.

The 1941 Legislature appropriated $4,700,000 for this work, which was designed to provide additional pier facilities in Boston. Under the plan the railroad will lease the reconstructed property from the State at a rental sufficient to amortize the cost to the State over a 20-year period. A new application will be made at a more opportune time.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dog Show, all proceeds to go to "Dogs for Defense." There will be on exhibition obedience dogs and fire dogs, among others. At the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Hammond Street, on Worcester Turnpike. Open until 6 p. m.

History of the Railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and articles from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes Gallery. Exhibition continues through June 28 with Library remaining open until 9 p. m. each evening.

Art exhibition by Boston public school children. This exhibition, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, will continue throughout July. The public is invited to attend free from 4 to 7 in the evening.

Sunday

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. Ruby Elzy, soprano, will be the artist, and Arthur Kaplan will be her accompanist. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

"Decorative Arts," a gallery talk by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is invited to attend at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE Shop at Hyannis IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON

War and Peace Theme for Librarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20—The advanced guard of the sixty-fourth annual Conference of the American Library Association moved into Milwaukee today as delegates began to prepare for the sessions which begin on Monday and continue through June 27. Upward of 2,000 librarians from the United States and Canada are expected to attend.

"Winning the War and the Peace —How Libraries Can Help" is the general theme of the conference; and in line with this subject, all of the main addresses and much of the round-table discussion will relate to the present world condition and how the libraries can most effectively help in the national effort, now and later. The smaller divisional and sectional meetings will consider also the library in connection with adult education, work with children, with the foreign-born, with the blind, and similar subjects, as well as a number of matters pertaining purely to library work.

A distinguished slate of speakers will address the librarians at the conference. Chief among these is Archibald MacLeish, poet, Librarian of Congress, and Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, whose subject Friday night will be "Libraries in the War and After." Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, will speak on "Universities and the War" Wednesday morning; while Edgar Ansel Mowrer, journalist and foreign correspondent, will discuss "Educating and Informing the Citizen in a World at War" at the opening session Monday evening.

Other speakers at the general sessions will be Robert J. Blakely, associate editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune; Ralph A. Beals, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia; Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of St. Louis schools; and Lawrence W. Bass, of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. President of the Association, Charles H. Brown, librarian of Iowa State College, will address the opening session, and introduce the president-elect, Keyes D. Metcalf, of Harvard University Library, who will speak at the closing session.

Several Trips Planned

Speakers at sectional meetings include Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago; Katherine M. Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau in Washington; and John Steuart Curry, artist-in-residence of the University of Wisconsin.

Not all the librarians' time, however, will be spent talking shop. In addition to a number of purely social lunches, dinners, teas, and receptions, delegates will travel out to Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee, to visit the new Carroll College library; witness some colorful folk dancing and a special performance by the Port Washington players; and enjoy a trip on Lake Michigan, on the new S. S. Milwaukee Clipper. While a jaunt on this middle-western "private ocean" may not exactly compare with a sea voyage, it is absolutely guaranteed to be more comfortable than Atlantic travel at this particular time; and the visitors will have an excellent opportunity to appreciate the beauty of Milwaukee's bay, which has been compared to the Bay of Naples.

The square dancing which was inaugurated at last year's meeting in Boston proved to be so popular that there will be more of it this year. The librarians will bow and curtsy, swing partners and "do-ce-do" to the strains of "Turkey in the Straw," and do a little Virginia reel "rug cutting" between their more serious sessions.

Victory Book Auction

The Newbery dinner, one of the highlights of the conference, will be held on Tuesday evening, at which time the winners of the Newbery and Caldecott medals will be announced. The Newbery award is made each year to the author of the most outstanding children's book of the previous year; while the Caldecott award goes to an artist for the most distinguished children's picture book. The donor of both medals is Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly.

An innovation at this year's conference will be the Victory Book, auction, under the auspices of the Section for Library Work with Children, which will take place following the Newbery dinner. A large number of manuscripts, autographed and inscribed books, special and first editions, original drawings and cartoons, letters, and other collectors' items, will be auctioned, the proceeds going to the Victory Book Campaign. This material has been contributed by authors, artists, and publishers all over the country. Auctioneers will be John T. Frederick, conductor of the CBS "Of Men and Books" program, and Frederic Melcher.

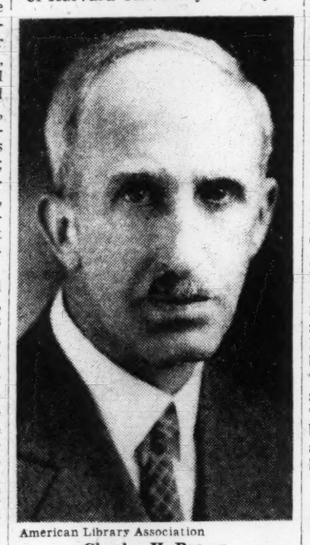
One of the items to be sold is the typewritten manuscript of "Johann Sebastian Bach," by Willem Hendrik van Loon, with corrections and additions by the author. Another is the original typed manuscrip of "The Fool," by Channing Pollock, with corrections in the author's hand. Other manuscripts to be offered include poems by Robert Nathan, Ogden Nash, William Rose Benet, and Elizabeth Coatsworth.

Other items of interest are an inscribed radio script of Jack Benny's May 3rd program; the original of a Gluyas Williams "The Inner Man" cartoon; original drawings of a number of comic strip characters—"Henry," the baldpated juvenile, "Li'l Abner," the well-thatched hillbilly, "Freckles," the "Toonerville" folks, "Harold Teen," and the denizens of "Gasoline Alley"; an original illustration by Armstrong S. Perry for "Call It Courage," which recieved last year's Newbery medal; original pencil sketches by Robert Lawson, last year's Caldecott award winner, for "Wee Gillis"; two original signed lithographs by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire from their books "Abraham Lincoln" and "Leif the Lucky"; a portfolio of sketches by James Daugherty for "Daniel Boone"; as well as a number of other preliminary sketches and illustrations for juvenile books.

By a Staff Photographer

Keyes D. Metcalf

President-Elect, and Director of Harvard University Library.



American Library Association

Charles H. Brown

Retiring President, and Librarian of Iowa State College.

U. S. Plays Host To World Leaders

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—One foreign dignitary after another is coming to the United States these days, loaded with war plans to be perfected, woes to be eased, and offers of aid to be joined in the struggle toward Allied victory.

Here is a partial list of recent and soon-to-arrive visitors:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain.

Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Russia.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands (presently in Canada).

King Peter of Yugoslavia (soon to come).

King George of Greece.

President Prado of Peru.

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China.

President Quezon of the Philippines.

Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas.

Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Foreign Minister C. Parra Perez of Venezuela.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico.

Hubertus J. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

One More Trimming In Old Razor Blade?

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The troublesome cast-off razor blade may yet come into its own in this war.

Millions are left in hotel bathrooms throughout the country each year, and one New York hotel manager thinks they can be hauled from their repositories and made to "rattle like sabers at the front."

He found 70,504 old blades weighing over 300 pounds resting behind disposal slits in his 801-room hostelry, and immediately went into action.

First, Charles E. Rochester of the Hotel Lexington checked up and found that there were 1,614,892 sleeping rooms in the 15,850 hotels of America.

In his hotel alone, he discovered that guests deposited an average of 13.33 old blades in each room each year.

"This leads me to believe," he said, "that there must be upwards of 100 million pensioned-off blades behind the walls of hotel bathrooms throughout the country.

"Melted down, they ought to be good for one more good trimming," he suggested.

"We can use them in tank or gun parts to cut down our enemies.

"They've always been a nuisance to householders and hotel operators, but now I think the lowly razor blade will come into its own."

The Greek Influence in the Old South

A Charming Home in Athens, Ga.

This typical home of the Greek revival style, built in 1840 in front of an old ell, was used as an early dining room by the University of Georgia. The old lot joined the famous botanical gardens of the University and is said to have played a leading part in the establishment of the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens in 1891.

Athens Garden Club Aids Nation's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., June 20—The "Mother of American Garden Clubs," the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens, Ga., said to be the first club of its kind in the United States, is again leading the way for garden clubs by tieing its activities in with the war effort.

Playing hostess to the two-day garden school recently held at the University of Georgia in co-operation with the Garden Clubs of Georgia, where experts discussed such subjects as, "What the Ornamental Gardener Can Do for National Defense," "The Production of Herbs in a Home Garden," and "Preservation of Foods by Dehydration," the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens is stressing the need for victory gardens.

Growing vegetables is not new to the ladies here. When the Ladies' Garden Club was founded in 1891, by twelve Athens women, the growing of vegetables as well as flowers and shrubs was included in their plan. Copies of the "Premium List of the Third Annual Chrysanthemum Show and Vegetable Exhibit of the Ladies' Garden Club of Athens, Georgia," are still in existence, and although printed in 1894, the list could serve as a guide for putting on similar shows today, as indeed it often has served in the past.

The appreciation of magnificent trees and beautiful gardens by the people of Athens is reflected in the will of William H. Johnson, son of Governor Jackson, where he inserted the clause, "For and in consideration of the love I bear this tree and the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it entire possession of itself and all the land within eight feet of the tree on all sides." This tree is known far and wide as "The tree that owns itself."

This sharing of the beautiful in nature was symbolized by the exchange among the women of Athens of cuttings, plants and seeds, which led to the formation of the club. Speaking of the 12 pioneer women who organized the club, the Memphis Commercial Appeal has said, "They started a movement that has obtained national scope, and their little club has been the inspiration of preserving to posterity the beauty of the Old South."

The present members of the garden club are proving that in addition to beauty they are also preserving the art of practical gardening bequeathed to them by their mothers and grandmothers.

U. S. Air Corps Developing New Offensive Weapons

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Aviation writers of the nation, here for their annual meeting, heard spokesmen for the Army Air Force disclose the startling nature of many new offensive weapons and techniques which the Air Force is developing.

In a series of all-day conferences yesterday containing much "off the record" information it was disclosed that the Air Force is far ahead in its thinking regarding many phases of offensive aerial warfare.

In morning sessions Brig. Gen. H. L. George, Chief of the Ferrying Command, told about the world-wide nature of the combination air passenger and baggage delivery services which link the domestic and foreign units of American forces scattered over the five continents.

General George disclosed that the mileage of routes operated overseas by the Ferrying Command is more than all the civilian overseas lines previous to 1938. The domestic portion of the Command, which is responsible for the deliveries of all planes from the manufacturers to the Air Force, is now larger than the Air Corps itself four years ago.

Ready for Emergencies

In telling some of the unusual emergency tasks performed by the Ferrying Command, General George said that this service is being developed "to support any operation anywhere."

Speaking of gliders "whose possibilities are tremendous," General George said that "we are not a bit behind the Germans" in our developments in this field.

The writers were introduced to some Ferry Command pilots and the work of the Command was described by Col. Thomas L. Moseley, Commander of the Foreign Division.

Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General of the Flying Training Command, told of the intensified manner in which pilot training has been stepped up so that 12 weeks have been cut from the original training period.

"We are getting a very high type of boy in the air service and we need have no fear concerning the quality of the force. We are getting the cream of the land," General Yont said.

New Flying Tests

General Yount said that though the educational qualifications for flying candidates had been lowered the Flying Command had instituted a new series of tests to determine the intelligence and ability of the flying prospects. The first class on which these tests were used, General Yount said, had yielded 10 per cent more candidates than previous methods. "We can now tell pretty well what branch a boy is best fitted for by these tests," he added.

The training programs of the United Nations are so nearly alike General Yount said that the finished pilot product is nearly uniform in excellence. He added that since American lads have been allowed to return to our air force about 2,000 pilots have voluntarily returned to the American Air Force from British and Canadian Forces.

Col. D. M. Schlatter, Director of Ground Air Support, disclosed additional facts regarding gliders. He said their "possibilities are limitless" and visualized them as freight trains of the air. The Air Force has already experimented with a nine-place glider, he added, and disclosed interesting statistics on the amount of supplies a plane with a towed glider could transport as compared with trucks.

Racial Complaints Face Four Concerns

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 20 (AP)—Three shipbuilding corporations and a defense training group were called on by the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practice today to answer complaints that they have discriminated against Negroes.

The cases, against Macevoy Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, Ga., Southeastern Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah; Delta Shipbuilding Corporation, New Orleans, and the Birmingham National Defense Training Program, are the last of 11 to be taken up during the committee's three-day session.

The Chairman, Malcolm S. Maclean, announced that a complaint of racial discrimination had been filed against the Southern Railway System, but would not be heard at this time.

The committee took under advisement a petition by counsel for the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. that charges against the concern be dropped for lack of evidence. The case, dealing—as have all the others—with charges that Negroes were not given equal opportunity with whites, was heard yesterday.

The session yesterday also heard a charge by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League and Chairman of the Counsel on Defense Training for Negroes, that Georgia Negroes have been systematically barried from participation in essential defense training courses.

His figures that only 12 of 147 courses set up in the State were offered Negroes were disputed by M. D. Mobley, Georgia State Director for Vocational Trairing, who said 90 courses for Negroes are now in operation.

Argentina and Canada Join In Promoting Cultural Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — "Nothing that is American can be foreign to Argentine interests," declared Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú in a message to the gathering here which inaugurated an Argentine-Canadian Cultural Institute. This was the first of such organizations to be established in Latin America for the strengthening of cultural relationships with Canada.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of the Dominion, in a message read by the resident Minister, W. F. A. Turgeon, welcomed the Institute as evidence that the people of Argentine wished to learn more about Canada. The Canadian people, he said, fully reciprocate that desire: "they want to learn more about the books, the poetry, the painting of Argentina. Our scholars and our creative artists are eager to know more about the scholars and the creative artists of Argentina."

Direct diplomatic relationship between the two governments was established six months ago and establishment of the Institute is regarded as the second step in the promotion of mutual understanding. That this is necessary was suggested, indirectly, by Señor Ruiz Guiñazú when he referred to the similarity of the two countries' economies:

"Our economy is similar, and, if this similarity may be the cause of economic competition, which it would be puerile to deny, other factors, of spiritual and poltiical order, join us together and will continue to do so increasingly."

The Argentine Government, "through the different organizations linked to commercial and cultural interchange with friendly nations, will make the objectives of the Institute their own, so as to transform Argentine - Canadian friendship into a great and immediate reality," the Foreign Minister declared.

The meeting was held in the Spanish language and the statutes of the new organization approved. Dr. L. A. Podestá Costa is the President; E. Clifford Marr the Vice-President; Carlos A. Bertomeu, Secretary, and Argentine Government and Canadian Legation officers form part of the committee membership.

Among the cultural exchanges figuring in the aims of the Institute it was remarked that the interchange of journalists strikes a new note among that of professors, students, artists and exhibitions of art and literature.

Argentine photographic exhibitions, including those of the State oil industry, which are now in the United States will be extended to include Canadian cities, it was announced.

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ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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336-340 Washington St., Boston

Week-End Prospects on Radio; Music News—Murphy Turns Democrat in N. H.

Newsman From Rome to Join In Radio Discussion of Axis

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Under the auspices of the Norwegian Singers' Association of America, a thousand male voices, gathered at the twenty-fifth Biennial Norwegian National Sangerfest, will be heard with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, today, NBC-WBZ, 1 p. m.

Reynolds Packard, former head of the Rome Bureau of the United Press, is to discuss "The Axis State of Mind" on "People's Platform." Other speakers are Mary Ann Kullmer, and Angus Thermer, both of whom returned recently to the United States, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black, conductor of the Summer Symphony Concert, presents a new American symphony by Ernest Gold, entitled "Pan American Symphony." As its final selection the orchestra will play Howard Hanson's Symphony, No. 2, NBC-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Howard Barlow, conductor of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, presents another concert in the current series of "Music of Free Nations." The program opens with the overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville" and Respighi's Suite of Ancient Airs and Dances. De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat," Albeniz's "Triana" and "Fete Day in Seville" complete the program, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

In the first radiocast of Stephen Vincent Benét's series of six dramatized letter to "Dear Adolf," Raymond Massey takes the part of an American farmer, thinking aloud as he writes a letter to Adolf Hitler, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Bette Davis is to star in Arch Oboler's "Adolf and Mrs. Runyon" in "Plays for Americans," NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Nathaniel Peffer, author and Associate Professor of International Relations of the Department of Government at Columbia University, will lead a discussion of "China" on the University of Chicago Round Table. Harley F. MacNair, professor of Far Eastern History and Institutions at the University of Chicago, will also speak, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will speak on "We Americans Mean Business" at the American Slav Day Rally, in Pittsburgh, MBS-WNAC, 6 p. m.

"How Can Labor-Management Relations Be Improved in War Industries?" is the subject on the "American Forum of the Air." The speakers are Albert Ramond, President of the Bedaux Company, of Chicago; Clinton Golden, vice-president of the United Steel Workers of America; Wendell Lund, director of the labor division of the War Production Board, and Dr. Jules I. Bogen, editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Ellington Field

Cadets Plot Course to Axis Aircraft Carrier

Plotting a course to the site where an enemy aircraft carrier is reported to be is the theoretical task of these three Massachusetts Navigator Aviation Cadets in training at Ellington Field, Texas. It was the accurate planning of skilled navigators that brought Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and his squadron of Flying Fortresses over Tokyo. Left to right: Robert C. Fyfe of Lowell, Joseph D. Rosenthal of Boston, and Louis H. Glickman of Springfield.

Part of Move To Take State From G. O. P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 20—The anticipated bombshell has burst in the New Hampshire political field. Francis P. Murphy has become a Democrat. This move by the life-long Republican and two-term Governor is only the opening shot in a battle to wrest control of the State from the Republican Party.

The next move in this dramatic chain of events is expected to be an announcement from former Republican Governor Murphy that he will be a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination. With no other candidate appearing in the field, former Governor Murphy would oppose Senator Styles Bridges in the November election. So far no one has indicated intentions of running against Mr. Bridges in the primaries.

The Democrats have another ace-card that they are expected to play in the move to wrest control of New Hampshire from the Democrats. William J. Neal, head of the State Grange and leader of the New England-wide movement to prevent John L. Lewis from gaining an inroad in agriculture, is expected to be the Democratic gubernatorial nominee.

Either Executive Councilor Thomas Murray of Manchester or publisher Edward J. Gallagher of Laconia will be the candidate for the Democrats in the first congressional district. It is also considered possible that Democratic State Chairman Robert Early of Nashua might relinquish that post to become the Democratic congressional candidate in the second district. But several other names are being mentioned in connection with this post.

So far no one is in the field against Gov. Robert O. Blood for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. But many leaders are trying to interest Republican State Vice-Chairman Robert Upton in the post. Foster Stearns is without opposition in his quest for the Republican congressional nomination in the second district. But Representative Arthur B. Jenks, of the first district, is strongly opposed by Chester E. Merrow of Ossipee. The national foreign policy is closely related with the Jenks-Merrow battle. Mr. Merrow has been an advocate of intervention for a long period, and Mr. Jenks is considered to have been an isolationist prior to Pearl Harbor.

There are many different opinions as to the probable outcome of this big political race. Of the Republican candidates, Mr. Stearns has won by the widest margin. And Senator Bridges, Governor Blood, and Representative Jenks have never won by wide margins.

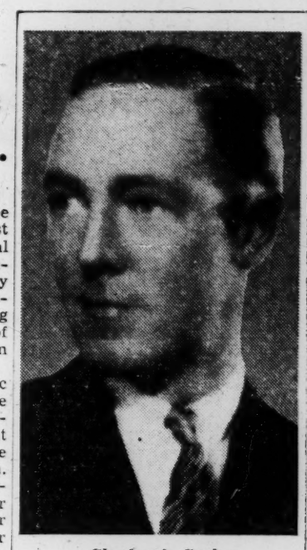
On the other hand, the Democrats have never elected a Governor or Senator in the period in which the New Deal has carried the State in presidential elections. Once the Democrats were successful in a congressional battle.

But one fact cannot be forgotten and that is that Mr. Murphy, as a Republican, carried the State by a 30,000 vote majority in 1936 when Roosevelt carried the State in the presidential battle. As far as Mr. Neal is concerned, he is an unproved vote-getter, but has been elected head of the State Grange several times and has been prominent in State affairs. Whether the rural vote would be behind Mr. Neal for Governor as a Democrat is a question. But he has led the movement that has brought about extensive rural electrification with REA funds; he has been a member of the State Council of Defense, which critics of the State Administration charge with being a political organization; and he has been an ardent advocate of combination Federal flood control and low-cost power.

The proposed Murphy-Neal ticket is based on the assumption that Mr. Murphy is strong in the cities and that Mr. Neal has a rural following that no other Democrat enjoys.

Probably the most uncertain factor—and possibly the ultimate deciding factor—is the reaction that the Murphy party-switch will have on the Republican Party leaders and the voters.

It will either swing Republican support over into the Democratic column or else it will remove some of the differences now persisting in the Republican camp. Many Republicans believe that only through crystallizing sentiment within their ranks can they now expect victory this coming autumn.



Charles A. Coyle

Mr. Coyle, Public Relations Director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, takes over his new duties Monday as Chief Secretary to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The post, paying $5,500 a year, has been given to Mr. Coyle because of the absence of Cornelius Reardon, acting chief secretary, who is in the hospital. Joseph Kelly previously has been temporary secretary in Mr. Reardon's absence. It is stated that when Mr. Reardon returns to City Hall he will continue to serve as Secretary of the Street Commission and also on the Mayor's staff.

Mr. Coyle, whose home is on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, is also chairman of the special events committee of the 1943 United War Fund. He is a former newspaper man.

Joseph Lee Enters Race For Senate

Joseph Lee of Boston, former member of the School Committee, last night announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, seeking the Democratic nomination. While no other candidates of either party have made formal announcements, it is understood that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be a candidate for re-election, through the Republican primary.

In a formal statement Mr. Lee gave his platform as "winning the war," stressing "a depressionless America after the war," and "prosecuting the war by democratic methods" as his main objectives in seeking the senatorial seat.

Mr. Lee declared in part:

"I am going to run for United States Senate in the Democratic primary.

"I am in favor of prosecuting the war by democratic measures.

"I am opposed to conducting the war by shaving away, apologizing for, or backing off from democratic measures."

$200,000 Project For Fore River Yard Approaches

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy announced today the State Department of Public Works was preparing plans for the widening of important approaches to the Fore River shipyard at Federal and State expense. Cost of the entire project, including land damages, which must be borne by the City, will be at least $200,000.

The Mayor said East Howard Street, main entrance to Fore River yard, would be widened to 60 feet between South Street and Quincy Avenue. South Street will be widened to 50 feet between the Southern Artery and the northerly end of Des Moines Road, and between Washington Street and the east end of East Howard Street.

The City of Quincy set aside $40,000 last year for land taking. The money is still available. Mayor Burgin saw the project as a solution to the employment of 170 men employed by the street department whose jobs are jeopardized by lack of road materials and priorities.

Paramecium Tests Mark Anniversary

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20 (AP)—A race of paramecium that has reproduced itself through about 21,000 generations since it was started by Lorande L. Woodruff, Director of Yale's Osborn Zoological Laboratory, in 1907 is celebrating its 35th birthday.

This single-celled animal is one of the commonest forms of life and represents primitive animals which appeared in the world millions of years ago.

Dr. Woodruff, President of the American Society of Zoologists, started his experiment while a Professor at Williams College as a test of the prevalent idea that cells could not live beyond a certain number of generations.

The paramecium is barely visible to the naked eye, resembles a slipper and has a fringe of "feelers" along the outside of its body.

It reproduces by dividing into new cells, does not have to be fertilized and can live forever under the right conditions.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Campus Capers;" Variety show
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band"
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Organist.
5:15 p. m.—South American Way
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports
7:15 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
7:30 p. m.—Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall
9:00 p. m.—Sign off

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Lang Thompson's Orch.; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club in London."
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Vocalist; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade" with Don Ares; tenor; orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Barbee Shop Quartet.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Herbie Holmes' Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 21

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:35 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Plays for Americans."
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dario Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"A Boy, A Girl and a Band."
3:30 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand, auspices of Northwestern University; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Music from Many Lands.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Concert Album.
6:45 p. m.—63 Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—The Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—W. A. O'Carroll from Australia.
10:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 22

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6. m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time), VLQ2, 11.87 meg. 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"The Voice of the Nazi." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—12:00 a. m.—"Heard Over Here." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, June 21

London—5:15 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Canadian News Letter; Bob Bowman. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p m.—Programs in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Meet the People of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, June 21

WRUL, 9.70mc; 11.79mc; 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak"
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World"; Recorded.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Christian Science Program.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:15 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, June 22

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday June 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
6:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc or 11.79mc (6.04mc), Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Business Girls To Hold Conference

Opening on July 4 on the Wellesley College campus, will be the Y. W. C. A. Eastern Area Business Girls' Summer Conference. Over 200 young business women from Y. W. C. A.'s in New England and the Atlantic States will meet for a week to discuss work problems in today's world.

Miss Adeline Smith of Belmont, business girl from the Boston Y. W. C. A., is chairman of the conference. Leaders representing the various countries of the world where the Y. W. C. A. has centers will be present, among them Miss Margaret Bondfield, formerly Minister of Labor in the British Cabinet, and Miss Lois Faber, national staff member on furlough from the Argentine.

Other leaders expected are Dr. Gertrude Bussey of Goucher College, Baltimore, and Miss Elizabeth Jewett of the New Haven Y. W. C. A.

Delegates from the Boston Association are Jeanne Van Ness of West Roxbury, Lydia Jackson of Cambridge, Anne Roscoe of Canton, Vivian Bucknam of Lynn and Margaret Geagan of Newtonville.

Extra Money Coming in Handy To Men in Uncle Sam's Service

Buck privates and apprentice seamen who formerly had to get along on $21 a month for their first four months in service will reap an especially large harvest when the next payday rolls around.

Under the new pay-increase bill, signed this week by the President, minimum pay rate in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and Marines is $50 a month. Judging by an expense account just received from a soldier in a southern camp the extra money is going to come in handy.

In his first two months this recruit spent $77.97 and received from Uncle Sam $42 with the net result that he had to dip into his personal savings to the extent of $35.97.

In addition, this soldier points out, he left behind an income tax bill and insurance policies on which premiums will have to be paid up within six months after he returns to civil life. "By rights," he said, "these bills should be written off a little each month, even as it is suggested that our income taxes in the future are to be deducted from salaries."

At $50 a month this methodical soldier ought to find things easier. Here is a list of his expenses for the first month:

Insurance } both deducted	$1.50
Laundry } from salary	1.50
Hand towel	.10
Movie ticket book	.75
Soap (six cakes)	.30
Garters	.35
Indelible Ink set (for marking clothes)	.25
Steel wool	.10
Hangers (five wooden and four wire)	.75
Haircut	.50
Shaving Soap	.10
Shirt collar pin	.25
Belt for summer uniform	.35
Tape measure	.25
Shoe shine kit	.45
Shoe shine polish	.25
Bus fares (at least eight trips a month)	1.60
Clerk school text book	1.20
Notebook and paper	.75
Underwear (one set)	.80
Handkerchiefs (three)	.30
Writing paper	.60
15 soft drinks	.75
15 pints of ice cream	2.05
Dinners (six at .55)	3.30
Dances (two at .25)	.50
Camera film (six rolls)	1.92
Film printed and developed	1.50
Three late suppers at U. S. O.	.90
One Sunday dinner	1.25
Card for Mother's Day	.25
Army shirt	3.25
Undershirt	.50
Metal polish cloth	.25
Watch repaired	2.50
Mailing two packages home	.30
Flashlight batteries	.20
Extra summer uniform	4.00
Pencils	.15
Brownie and soda	.20
Total first month	$37.27

Dr. Willumeit Admits Spy Guilt

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20 (AP)—A naturalized German, Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, is guilty, he admits, of having conspired to furnish the German and Japanese Governments information about the United States Army, Navy and American war industries.

The former official of the German-American Bund pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to a charge of conspiracy to violate the 1917 Espionage Act which carries a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison.

He, and Anastase Vonsiatsky of Thompson, head of the Russian National Revolutionary Fascist Party; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell of El Paso, Texas, who arrived here yesterday in custody of a Federal Marshal; Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the Bund, and the Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, June 10.

Hearing Planned For Maine Man

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar, (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of ta Senate appropriations subcommittee which passes on appointments, said yesterday a hearing would be held on the nomination of Scott Kittredge to be Maine head of the Office of Government Reports.

Senator McKellar said he had received a protest from former Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine against confirming Mr. Kittredge. The Tennessee Senator would not reveal the basis of Mr. Brann's protest.

"I don't see how we can avoid it," Mr. McKellar said when asked if a hearing would be held. He added, however, that the date of the hearing probably would not be determined until next week.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station Notice

Connecticut

Hartford—Sunday, June 28, 2:45 p. m., WTIC, 1080kc.

Maine Crop Areas Damaged by Rains

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Maine crop areas, including the large potato region in Aroostook County, were "seriously damaged in spots" by heavy rains this week, according to Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith.

"Such rains normally cause washings on side hills, washing out seed and plants and dissolving fertilizer," he said.

Mr. Smith said that prior to the heavy rains, the stands of the potato plants were "unusually good in Central and Northern Maine, evidence of expected good yield."

Flag of Faroe Islands Novel Waterfront Sight

For the first time in the memory of the older habituees of the waterfront, a vessel arrived here yesterday that flew the flag of the Faroe Islands. It was a small schooner-rigged vessel coming from Newfoundland.

Berkshire Music Programs

Six concerts will be given at Tanglewood in the Berkshires by the students of the Berkshire Music Center, under Serge Koussevitzky's direction. Playing with the Center orchestra as soloists will be Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; Ruth Posselt, violinist; and Luboshutz and Nemenoff, duo-piano team.

The programs will be as follows:

Saturday Evening, Aug 1:
Haydn—Symphony in B-flat, No. 102
Beethoven—Overture to "Lenore," No. 3
Shostakovitch—Symphony No. 5, Op. 47.

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 2:
Stravinsky—"Apollon Musagete." "Pretrouchka."
Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 4, in F minor.

Saturday Evening, Aug. 8:
Hanson—Symphony No. 3
Mozart—Concerto for Two Pianos in E-flat (K. No. 365)
Brahms—Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Op. 98

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 9:
Beethoven—Symphony No. 1 in C major Op. 21
R. Strauss—"Tod und Verklarung." Op. 24
Brahms—Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D, Op. 77
Sousa—Two marches

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15:
Bach—Magnificat in D
Beethoven—Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125

Sunday Afternoon, Aug. 16:
Mozart—Symphony No. 25 in G minor, K. No. 183
Shostakovitch—Symphony No. 7

An event of especial importance will be the American première, on the closing day, Aug. 16, of the Seventh Symphony by Shostakovitch, composed last winter while Leningrad was under bombardment. Outside the regular schedule will be a Russian War Relief concert on Aug. 14. The opera department will climax its activities with two performances of Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Proceeds from the concerts will be used to defray the expenses of the Center and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, which was recently organized to assist in the development of music and musical talent in America, and which will sponsor the season. Men in uniform will be admitted free to all concerts.

Five departments will constitute the Center. Dr. Koussevitzky will direct the class in orchestral conducting, assisted by Stanley Chapple. Hugh Ross and Ifor Jones will lead the department of choral conducting. The advanced orchestra will work this year principally under Dr. Koussevitzky. Gregor Piatigorsky will direct the department of chamber music. Aaron Copland will offer advanced work in composition. The opera department under Dr. Herbert Graf, Boris Goldovsky and Richard Rychtarik, will offer a course for singers as well as one in opera production for stage directors, conductors, designers, composers, and librettists.

The Department of Music and Culture will have its own orchestra and chamber music groups, and a chorus which will sing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Bach's Magnificat in D in a concert under Dr. Koussevitzky. R. Mills Silby will direct a group in Gregorian Chant and Aaron Copland a class in Twentieth Century Music.

Applications for admission are received at the office of the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass. The opening exercises will be on Sunday afternoon, July 5.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day).

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
Entire house taken by the Pioneers of Palestine.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—
"Rings on Her Fingers." Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Canal Zone." Chester Morris. 1, 4:25, 8. "Woman of the Year." Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 6, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli." John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew." Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"In This Our Life." Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window." Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Rings on Her Fingers." Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House." Faye Emerson and Van Johnson, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—
"The Falcon Takes Over." George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush." Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay—
"In This Our Life." Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart." Kay Francis and Walter Huston, 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Glacier Park and Waterton Lake." "Byrd's Antarctic Expedition." "Strange Animals of Australia." "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat." Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window." Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone, 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Defense of Moscow." Bugs in "Wacky Wabbit." "Grantland Rice." "Picture People." "Donald Duck." "Soarin' Stars." "At the Country Fair." "Ted Weems and Orchestra." 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Suicide Squadron." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50. "Girl From Alaska." Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur." Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo." Stuart Erwin. Continuous 2-11.
Allston: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglen and Dennis O'Keefe. "Moonlight in Hawaii." Jane Frazee. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Larceny, Inc.." Edward G. Robinson. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Jungle Book." Sabu. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Gentleman at Heart." Cesar Romero. 1:45, 4:57, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Obliging Young Lady." Joan Carroll. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10. "Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc.." E. Robinson. "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt and Ann Ayars. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt and Ann Ayers. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Born to Sing." Virginia Weidler. "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 2, 8.
University: "Jungle Book." Sabu. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Close Call for Ellery Queen." William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Forced Landing." "Pardon My Stripes." Bill Henry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Jungle Book." Sabu. 2:29, 6:14, 9:26. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:40, 4:58, 8:10.
Codman Square: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 3:24, 6:22, 9:20. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 2:10, 5:08, 8:06.
Park: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. "Panks a Million." William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Bugle Sounds." Wallace Beery. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. 2:55, 5:26, 8:12. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. 1:15, 4:02, 6:33, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 6, 9. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Devil Pays Off." Margaret Tallichet. "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 1:40, 4:47, 8:06. "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Castles in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 1:45, 4:52, 8:08. "Playmates." Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:53, 6, 9:16. "King of Texas Rangers. Serial No. 2." Neil Hamilton. 4:19, 7:36.
Mystic: "Unseen Enemy." Andy Devine and Leo Carrillo. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Strand: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jungle Book." Sabu. 3:44, 7:47. "Saboteur." Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 1:59, 6:02, 9:47.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. "Close Call for Ellery Queen." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 1:10, 4:45, 8:40. "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly. 3:15, 6:45, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Captain of the Clouds." James Cagney.

Saltonstall Divides State Into Nine Regions for War Emergency Fire Fighting

Women's Clubs Federation Plans for New War Service

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The new War Service Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, of Attleboro, will have a meeting Tuesday, June 23, at the Federation headquarters, 115 Newbury Street.

The reorganization of the Federation co-ordinating the work of its various departments under the one head of War Service, is expected to result in more effective aid in the war effort, according to Mrs. Herbert F. French, of Braintree, the newely-elected State President. She added that the Massachusetts women have been called on by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, General Federation President, to give wholehearted co-operation in the rubber salvage campaign.

The June Council meeting of the State Federation will be held at the headquarters on June 25. It will be the final one of the season unless some emergency should arise requiring prompt and unified action, says Mrs. French.

The War Relief Committee, under Mrs. John A. Jennings of Brookline, is continuing its work, with the rooms in the Little Building open daily to receive consignments of completed knit garments of clothes reconditioned by members of the various clubs, and to issue yarn to the knitters.

Other committees and departments now classified under War Service include: Salvage, with Mrs. Fred Spear, of Medfield, Chairman of the Conservation Committee at its head; Defense, headed by Mrs. Tregoning; Nutrition, under Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department; Health Education, Mrs. Kirke Alexander of Orange; Housing, under Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, of Springfield, Chairman of Social Welfare; Consumer Problems, Mrs. J. Stanley Pratt, of Winthrop, Chairman of Industry; Legislation, Fred C. Brigham, of Springfield; Peace Aims, Mrs. Max Ulin, of Dorchester, Chairman of International Relations; Americanization, Mrs. George L. True, Jr., of Malden, Chairman of Education.

Wives of Officers

The clubroom recently opened at the Boston Y. W. C. A., on Clarendon Street, for the wives of officers in the military service, has been welcomed by them all. So far, 250 have registered, and 50 or more gather there every Tuesday afternoon, when the weekly tea is held.

The officers' wives frequently meet friends of their college days or from their home towns, those they had no idea were anywhere in the vicinity until they came across their names on the register.

One young woman who came to the clubroom said her husband, a Naval officer now in the Pacific waters, had read about the club and written her to look it up.

Many of the young women who come are wives of men who have been only a short time in the service. Military rank is still unfamiliar to them, as are the names of many high-ranking officers. Not long ago the bride of a young lieutenant stopped in at the clubroom, where she was greeted by a member of the Y. W. C. A. staff and presented to a senior Army wife who had arrived ahead of her. The senior wife's name was Mrs. Marshall.

As they left, the "Y. W." member said to the young visitor: "You know who that was don't you?"

"Yes, Mrs. Marshall," she replied.

"She is the wife of General Marshall," Miss Y. W. C. A. further explained.

"Yes, how nice," said the bride.

"When you go home, you tell your husband you met the wife of his commanding officer and see what he says," Miss Y. W. C. A. advised.

"Oh," said the young Army wife and her eyes were very wide.

Gardens to Be Opened

Mrs. Robert Casson of 43 Gray Cliff Road and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Howes of 54 Gray Cliff Road, Newton Center, will open their gardens next week on Monday and Tuesday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock for the benefit of the Art Department of the Newton Center Woman's Club and the Newton Unit of the British War Relief.

Tea will be served.

Exhibition and Tea

Invitations have been issued for a preview of Marian E. Williams fifth "one-man show" to be held at the Copley-Plaza for three days, beginning June 23. Miss Williams, who, in private life, is Mrs. Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., will exhibit 30 paintings, including a recently-completed portrait of Anetra Joyce Glueck. The second and third days of the exhibit are open to the public.

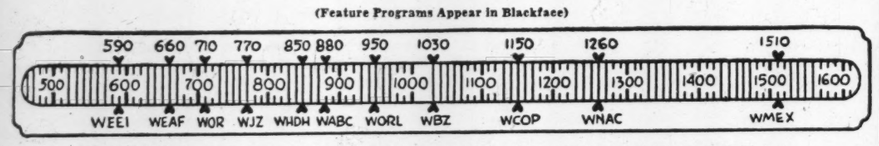
By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Edgar Tregoning

Attleboro woman who has been named War Service Chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today:**	News Service	News; Orchestra	Army-Navy House Party:	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	**Jeanne Cagney**	Italian Melodies	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	Quiz Show	News Service	Civilian Defense; Music.	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Luncheon Music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	**Norwegian National**	News Service	"Musical Mailbox": with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Institute	**Sangerfest**	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	**This Is Our Fight:**	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rubber for Victory	Joseph Sudy's Orch.	Organ Recital
1:45	**dramatization**	Joan Brooks, songs	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Paul Laval's Orchestra	U. S. Marine Band	**Boston Braves-Pittsburgh**	Victory Program
2:15	Books" interview.	The Song Shop	U. S. Marine Band	**Pirates baseball game**	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand:	Air Express Music	Golf Championships	**Boston Braves-Pittsburgh**	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's News	Sports program	**Pirates baseball game**	News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	'That Man With a Band'	Adventures in Research	**Boston Braves-Pittsburgh**	Dance Matinee: record-
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	'That Man With a Band'	"Air Youth for Victory"	**Pirates baseball game**	ings
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Chick Harris' Orchestra	Campus Capers: variety	**Boston Braves-Pittsburgh**	Dance Matinee: records
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	String Ensemble	Campus Capers: News	**Pirates baseball game**	Talk; Dance Music
4:00	**'Hello from Hawaii':**	"Women and Defense"	Pan American Holiday	Dance Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15	**variety show;** News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Dance Orchestra; Music	ings
4:30	Sports Comments	Air Express Music	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45	Sports Comments	'4 O'Clock Tunes': News	Golf Championships	Sports Matinee	ings
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Ameri-	Sports program	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15	brook; Alvino Rey's	cans	Golf Championships	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	ings
5:30	Orchestra	Music for Y'g Americ'ns	Musical program	Sports Comments	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	'Wanderers of Wastel'd'	Symphony in Swing	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Comment; News
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Ink Spots; Quartet	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	Songs for Supper	"Noah Webster Says":	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	**informal forum**	Society Security Prgrm	MacQuarrie's Quiz	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Music; News
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	Civic Production Prgrm	Ellery Queen; detective	"Confidentially Yours"	"Twilight Hour"
7:45	ica": recording	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	series	Inside of Sports	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	"Abie's Irish Rose":	**Visit to American Eagle**	Rhumba Rhapsody
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	comedy sketch	**Club, London**	Recorded Music
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Swap Night	'Truth or Consequences':	"California Melodies"	101's Ass'n of Veterans.
8:45	Elman, m. c.: News	Swap Night	quiz program	"California Melodies"	Recordings
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	**Summer Symphony:**	National Barn Dance:	"America Loves a Mel-	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Frank Black, conductor**	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody": Marion Claire;	**cal Album**
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**Summer Symphony**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Raphael Spiro, violin;	**Pages From the Classi-**
9:45	"Saturday Night	U. S. Treasury Program	Orchestra; guest	orchestra; talk	**cal Album**
10:00	Serenade": music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Talks	or Not"	**'Labor for Victory': talks**	"Tropical Serenade":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Dnc. Time	"Stag Party": variety	Ted Steel's Studio Club	tenor; orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	show	Ted Steel's Studio Club	Barbershop Quartet	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:00	News; Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead: stories	Dance orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Time; Orch.	Richard Leibert, organ	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	News; Religious Service	News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organ	Religious	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Music for Sunday	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	**News of the World**	Variety program, Samuel	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	Religious program	Fisher, conductor	Male Quartet	nade	Religious service
9:30	J. Mattfeld, organ.	Variety Program, Samuel	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	nade	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Variety program	Studio program	"Uncle Bob": children's	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Variety program	Studio program	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious service	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	'Southland Echoes': choir	**Services from The Mother**
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Music	Services, Cathedral	**Church, The First**
11:15	Church"; guest	Religious services	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30	**Invitation to**	Religious services	News Service	Services, Cathedral	**entist, in Boston,**
11:45	**Learning: guests**	Lithuanian Program	Women's Div. Dpt. Labor	Church of St. Paul	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News Service	News Service	"Sunday Down South":	Don Reid's Orchestra	News Report
12:15	Rabbi L. Finkelstein	First Piano Quartet	orchestra; songs	Letters to My Son	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melody
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; soloists**	Symphony of Melody	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melody
1:00	Melody Weavers	**Music Hall: Symphony**	"People": Robt. St. John	Children's Stories	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists**	"Chats About Dogs"	Children's Stories	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	News; What's New	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Religious program	and Morris Goldberg;
1:45	at the Zoo	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Songs of Safety"	Drama Shop
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Don Reid's Orchestra	Drama Shop
2:30	**St. Louis Municipal**	Show of Yesterday and	**Round Table Discussion**	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	**Opera; News**	Today	**Round Table Discussion**	Slater, m. c.	**gram: talk: music**
3:00	**Columbia Broad-**	News Service	Music for Neighbors	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**casting Symphony;**	Afternoon Musicale	Golf Championships	Band"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Howard Barlow,**	News Review	**'The Army Hour': drama;**	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	**conductor**	News Review	**speakers; band; choir**	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Archbishop of Can-**	Religious program	**'The Army Hour': drama;**	"Reviewing Stand": aus-	Religious program
4:15	**terbury**	Religious program	**reports; speakers**	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Army-Navy game; Joe	"We Believe": orchestra;	Young People's Church	Musical Varieties
4:45	Or.; Dennis Day	Rines' Orchestra	choir; soloists	of the Air	Musical Varieties
5:00	**Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15	**Swarthout; Ross**	Olivia Santora, songs	**R. Massey in 'Dear Adolf'**	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30	**Graham; chorus**	Pan-Americana: music;	**Bette Davis in "Adolf**	World Most Honored	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	talks	**and Mrs. Runyon"**	Music	The Concert Hour
6:00	**Edward R. Murrow**	Religious program	"Fun House": Joe Tobin,	**American Slav Day Rally:**	Sports News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program	master of ceremonies	**Harold L. Ickes, speaker**	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	Terry O'Toole: variety	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News Service	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry: music	show	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	dramatizations	News; Baseball results	**"The Victory Parade":**	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy	Band music	**variety show; guests**	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	**"We, the People, at**	**"Alias John Freedom":**	"Bandwagon": Ted	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**War": interviews**	**dramatization**	Weems' Orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Edgar Bergen; **guest**	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	comedy; orchestra	**Air**	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	**American Forum of Air.**	**Classical Album**
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album**
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Concert Hall	**Classical Album**
9:15	**Allen; K. Baker;**	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	Concert Hall	**Classical Album**
9:30	**Portland Hoffa;**	Poetry with Organ	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Natural Science Program
9:45	**guests; orchestra**	Jesters; Diane Courtney	milliar Music	Concert Hall	Victor Arden's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Raymond Gram Swing**	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest soloist	Talk from Sydney	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	**"This Is Our Enemy":**	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	**OEM Dramatic Series**	Army Recruiting talk
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	News Sunday Evening	News Commentators	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	Report to Nation	Music	Music You Want	Orchestra; Variety Show	Sterling Young's Orch.
11:30	Report to Nation	News; Sunday Evening	Music You Want	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Music	News Service	Govt. Officials Program.	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Road of Life": sketch	Yankee House Party	Don Allen's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Esther, songs	Judy and Jane: sketch	Gene and Glenn	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Quiz Show	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Rarm and Market Facts	Terrace Ensemble	Music: "Orchild"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum Talk	News Service	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Circle C Ranch Boys
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade": so-	"Rubber for Victory"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	loists; organ	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	'Between the Book Ends'	"Mystery Man"	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Valiant Lady"	"Marching Along"	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	News Summary; Talk	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"	Dance Matinee
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Dance Matinee
4:00	"Swing Time"	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:15	Bruce Barton: Adv.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": drama	Network program	Dance Matinee
4:30	Fed. of America	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Music; Concert Hall;	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Kenneth Wilson, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	orchestra; soloists	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Sing for Supper"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Songs for Your Supper	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	"We Present": music	"Red Ryder": drama	Rogers-Hart Music
7:45	serial drama	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	"Sizing Up the News"	Harmonica program
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America**	"For Your Information"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	**Margaret Speaks; Alfred**	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; News	"True or False": quiz	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	**Theater: Loretta**	**Russian War Relief:**	**Great Artists: James**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	**Young and Don**	**speakers: King George**	**Melton, tenor; orchd**	News Service	**cal Album"**
9:30	**Ameche in "Bed-**	**of Greece; Harry Hop-**	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half": quiz	**Classical Album**
9:45	**time Story"**	**kins; soloist; chorus**	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	**Classical Album**
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	Swing Parade Music	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	America Marches	"Hot Copy": drama	"Music That Endures":	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hot Copy": drama	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Hal MacIntyre's Orch.
11:30	Master Works [illegible]	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Blame Placed On Church For World's Upset

DURHAM, N. H., June 20 (AP)—Declaring that conventional Christianity with divided ranks stood condemned for not having done more to prevent the present world conflict, Mrs. Charles H. Roys of New York, Secretary of the Christian World Missions convocation said today that the time had come for "the Church to move forward in unity of purpose and effort."

"Two ways of life are in conflict in this global war," Mrs. Roys told the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches: "The dynamic lie of the totalitarian system and the dynamic truth of Christianity. Christianity, therefore, is central in the conflict since it is the basis of the way of life which the United Nations seek to defend."

Mrs. Roys asserted in a prepared address that it was heartening to see the forces of North American Protestantism linked with similar moveemnts in every country of the world, planning to face the mistakes of the past and to chart a new path.

"The processes of construction which must be followed to win the peace can be achieved only as the Church assumes its full leadership," she continued. "It demands thought and action now. The forces of hatred, malice, intolerance, desire for revenge, and the corrosion of despair must be combated now. It is the unique imperative of Christianity to stimulate courage, faith, hope, calmness and poise, and to see that justice, mercy and forgiveness animate the terms of peace."

Co-ordinators to Tabulate All Facilities for Mobilizing

A vast system for co-ordination of all Massachusetts fire-fighting facilities for use in case of major conflagrations resulting from sabotage or other enemy action has been established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

In an executive order the Governor divided the State into nine fire mobilization regions, the boundaries of these regions to be identical with those established under the civilian defense system.

In each region the Governor will appoint boards of fire mobilization co-ordinators to prepare a complete and detailed survey and tabulation of the extent and availability of personnel, apparatus, and other fire-fighting equipment within each city, town, and fire district, and within each region.

The boards are to be made up of three members in all regions except region four which will have a four-member board and region five which will have a five-member board.

Under the system a fire department head who finds that his community is unable to cope with a conflagration may request aid from the region. Upon receiving such a request, the mobilization board may dispatch such fire fighting assistance as is deemed necessary.

The plan further provides that a mobilization board in any region may call upon the Governor, or his fire mobilization liaison officer, for help from any other region.

In the executive order, Governor Saltonstall pointed out that "the possibility of the occurrence of such fires, conflagrations, or emergencies, is appreciably increased by the dangers of sabotage, planned disorders or other enemy action designed to hamper the successful prosecution of the existing war between the United States and certain foreign countries."

Each regional board, under the mobilization plan, will establish and operate on a 24-hour basis, a regional fire dispatch center for reception and correlation of information concerning fire fighting personnel, apparatus and equipment in the region.

New Hampshire Plans Rural Fairs for Fall

CONCORD, N. H., June 20 (AP)—New Hampshire's rural fairs will operate next fall in spite of gas and tire rationing, R. W. Smith of Laconia, Secretary of the State Fairs Association, announced yesterday.

"We don't need gasoline or cars to run fairs," he said. "New Hampshire folk used to have fairs long before automobiles were invented. The horse and buggy days are nothing new to people in this State."

Wood Industry Research Urged

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 20 (AP)—Woodworking industries should study uses and markets for their products in preparation for increased competition from metals, plastics and other materials after the war, a research director declared recently.

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of the New England Research foundation, said in an address prepared for the third Vermont Wood Products Conference:

"While some branches of these (woodworking) industries have been enjoying a revived rush of business as a result of wartime shortages of metals and other constructional materials, others are finding it exceedingly difficult to make effective use of their manufacturing facilities.

"This situation," he said, "foreshadows readjustments of still greater magnitude during the post-war period."

Dr. Bass remarked that, with war's end, metals, plastics, pulp products and other materials that compete with wood will have to obtain outlets for peace-time commodities.

He recommended that New England woodworking industries set up a budget, preferably about $25,000 the first year, for a broad program of market and technical research benefitting the whole group.

Marblehead Commander Raised to Rear Admiral

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Capt. Arthur Granville Robinson, who brought the damaged United States Cruiser Marblehead safely home to America after a battle with Japanese aircraft, was recently nominated by President Roosevelt to be a Rear Admiral.

Captain Robinson, whose "usual address" was listed as the "Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.," is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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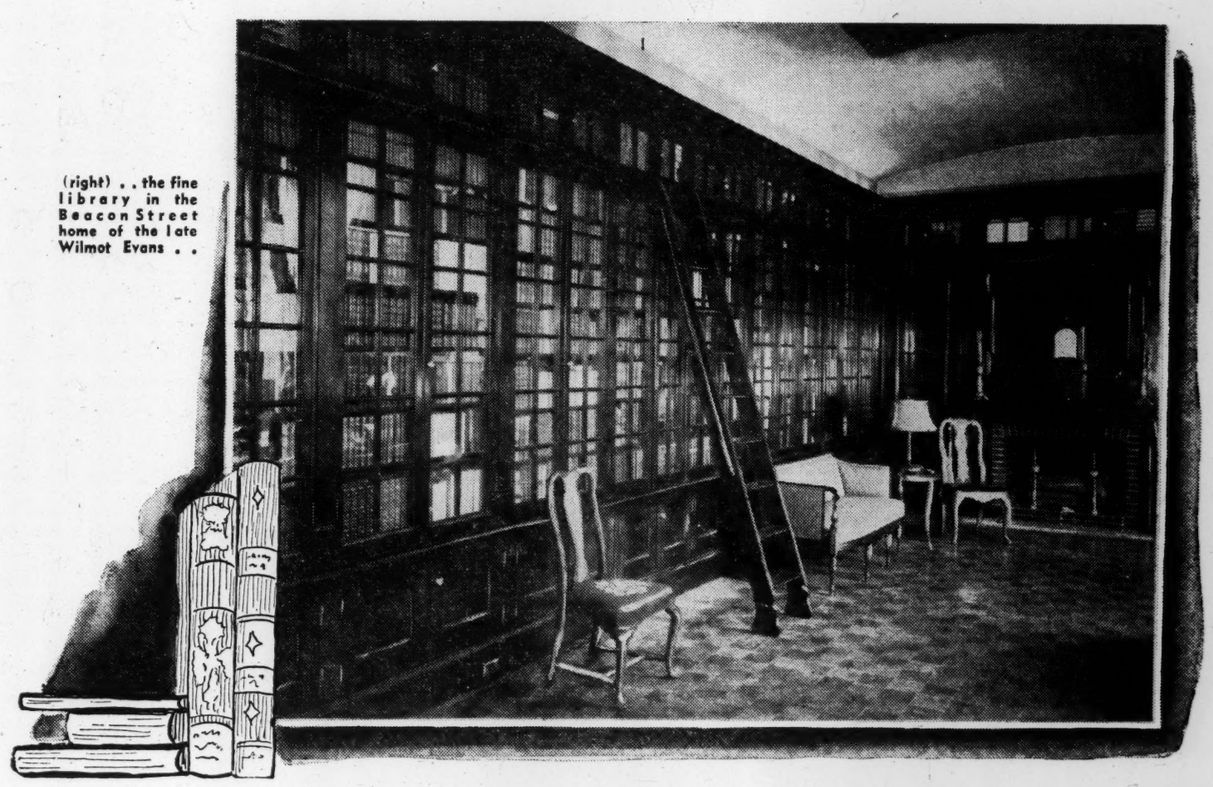

(right) . . the fine library in the Beacon Street home of the late Wilmot Evans . .

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FINE BOOKS—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Invasion Try Would Be Folly, Goebbels 'Assures' Americans

By H. S. Hayward
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Axis propaganda has taken a new line.

Wide awake to the peril of a Second Front offensive in Europe by the United Nations, either on land or in the air, the Goebbels machine is grinding out the direst of threats and the most "helpful" of warnings. The object is: to keep the United Nations from doing such a "foolish" thing as to attack Germany.

The Nazi line is that a United Nations offensive is simply impossible. Apparently stuffing their ears against the crash of falling bombs, the German propagandists insist that the United Nations have not been able to overcome the tremendous Nazi lead in manpower, materiel, and equipment. Consequently, the illogical Nazi reasoning runs, any attempt to open a new front in Europe would be disastrous.

This message is being beamed in particular at American audiences, "for your own good," as Dr. Goebbels puts it. Americans are warned that any attempt to establish a bridgehead on the continent would result in a second Gallipoli. According to the German version, of course, the first Gallipoli resulted in the loss of no fewer than 500,000 Allied soldiers. And, as the Nazis remind Americans with great care for everything except the essential facts, Winston Churchill was in charge of that expedition, too. The implication Berlin plainly seeks to foster is "The whole affair would be too costly."

'Specialist's' View

One Nazi "expert" declares that at least 100,000 soldiers would be required for any landing, and that they would need 2,000,000 tons of shipping to carry and supply them. Moreover, he asserts, they would suffer "colossal losses," and the expedition would "fail disastrously."

German short-wave transmissions to the United States continue to repeat this theme, seeking to dissuade Americans from thinking in terms of offensive warfare. Consequently, observers familiar with Nazi propaganda tactics point out that this is a dependable indication of how much Hitler actually fears offensive action by the United Nations in the near future.

Another point on which Nazi propagandists are placing considerable emphasis at present is the contention that Anglo-American "efforts" to send aid to the Soviet Union are quite useless. However, these United Nations "efforts" already have materialized, in the form of large convoys reaching their destination in Russia. The United Nations flatly contradict Berlin's assertion that the convoys bound for Murmansk have been so severely pounded by Norwegian-based aircraft and roving submarines that losses are out of all proportion to the supplies actually landed.

Meanwhile, many an Axis chicken sent out last year is coming home to roost, dropped by a British bomber. There is nothing like the passage of time to expose propaganda for what it is. And the British very carefully collect the Nazi assertions for future use. For instance, here are some samples of German propaganda—all published about a year ago:

RAF Versus Luftwaffe

March 23, 1941, Breslau: "The facts unmistakably indicate that there can be no question of qualitative or quantative parity between the German Luftwaffe and the RAF."

Actually, the British now have put several times as many bombers into a single raid as the Germans ever did at the height of their aerial blitzkrieg.

May 2, 1941, Berlin: "England must watch in impotent rage how every night a few hundred German bombers raid one important British harbor, town, or industrial center after another."

Actually, the British now can watch considerably more than a "few hundred" of their own bombers winging toward German cities.

May 7, 1941, Zeesen: "The Luftwaffe is relentlessly hammering British industrial centers so that Britain can never attain parity with Germany in war and economic potentiality."

"Never" was a short time in this instance—less than a year. And there was nothing stopping American factories, which also were driving for air parity.

Project for Hitler

May 12, 1941, Berlin: "In spite of all the publicity and screaming of the alleged parity that now exists between the two air arms, it remains a fact that we are always in a position to repay English onslaughts against Germany's cities a hundred-fold."

If this is so, Hitler will have to send 120,000 bombers that he does not possess across the Channel some night.

May 13, 1941, Breslau: "The misguided people seem to forget that when Hitler says he's going to do a thing, he does it. He said quite definitely and distinctly that he would exact ten-fold retribution for the bombing of civilians in Germany. He has done it and will continue to do it."

If this is so, Hitler will have to send only 12,000 of those bombers across the Channel some night.

May 15, 1941, Breslau: "The British Isles are now exposed, defenseless, to systematic bombardment by the most powerful air force in the world. Its harbors and docks are being battered out of existence."

Engagement in Russia

Now much of that "most powerful air force" is fully occupied in Russia, and the remainder is concentrating more on British historical sites than on harbors and docks.

March 20, 1941, Berlin: "Coventry, Manchester, and Birmingham are monuments to the devastation of Britain's war economy. What was left was moved further north and has now been destroyed by a raid on Glasgow."

What about Rostock, Lubeck, Cologne, Essen . . . ?

But, turning from this proved-false-now examination, here is another important development that is taking place throughout the Axis. More and more, a big difference is noticeable in the material released for home consumption as compared with that designed for outside, or enemy, audiences.

Sometimes, as in the case of an obviously deteriorating economic or military situation, the Axis will permit the world at large to know more than the home folks. At other times, the German people know more—because it cannot be kept from them, as in the case of bomb damage—than outside countries are told.

Talk From Tokyo

However, for an excellent illustration of the difference between internal and external propaganda, no recent development is more enlightening than the Japanese treatment of United States prisoners. Nipponese radiocasts intended for home consumption have, according to the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington, asserted that American prisoners of war are forced to do manual labor. If laggard, the report claims, these prisoners are beaten with ropes. Specifically cited were men from the missing cruiser Houston.

Here is the Japanese domestic radiocast, as set forth by the Office of Facts and Figures:

"What kind of work are American prisoners from the Houston engaged in in this sector? They are engaged in the work of filling the holes of the air fields. They are engaged on comparatively easy jobs. There are many who are suffering from hunger because they are not used to Japanese-type food, and there are some who get very lazy because of the extreme heat.

"Those who do not do their part are beaten by the Japanese guards, who are placed on watch on a ratio of about one guard for 100 prisoners. Those who are hard to handle are severely beaten with rope, which is similar to rope used by sailors. Because of the pain, the lazy Americans continue the work with expressions of suffering on their faces."

For the Home Folks

This huffing and puffing is typical Japanese "for-the-home-folks" material. Almost every sentence is calculated to cast aspersions on the ability of American prisoners to "take it." Constantly reiterated is the contention that the yellow man can not only conquer the white man, but can treat him cruelly as an inferior—and get away with it. Such gloating is strictly for internal consumption, designed to make the Japanese people less dubious about their ability to match their adversaries.

Externally, however, Japanese claims about treatment of prisoners have echoed an entirely different note. It is the note of Bushido, or the so-called "warrior's code of honor," which the Japanese claim makes every soldier of the Mikado incapable of anything but the most laudable conduct toward a vanquished opponent.

Actually, neutral observers have reported that the prisoners they have been permitted to inspect in certain portions of Japanese-held territory are being fairly well treated. Where investigations were allowed, Japan seemed to be adhering to the Geneva Convention rules for the treatment of war prisoners.

Unfortunately, the Nipponese have not permitted neutral observers to visit all camps. Some of those held in the Philippines, China, Hong Kong, Malaya, and the Indies, where no outsiders have yet been permitted, may be faring less well. But, as far as known facts are concerned, the conclusion is that Japan is neither treating American prisoners as badly as the Japanese people are told nor as well as Tokyo would like to have neutral observers and the United States believe.

Nazis Put Radio Under New Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, June 20

Eugene Hadamovsky, chief program director of the Reich's Radio Service, has been "transferred." He has been made head of the Reich's Propaganda Office in the National Socialist Party.

This is believed here to reflect the long-standing criticism of the technique and policy of Nazi radio programs for which Herr Hadamovsky has been held responsible.

These criticisms come from extreme elements in the Nazi administration and are indirectly an attack upon Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

German Prisoners In Russian Camps Seem Impervious

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, June 20—Many German prisoners in Russia, particularly the young men, are almost completely impervious to new ideas and have gained nothing from their decent treatment in the prison camps, according to Paul Winterton, BBC correspondent in Russia.

After talking with dozens of prisoners for hours in a Russian camp, Mr. Winterton came to the conclusion that there was no real disbelief in a German victory and had the feeling that if a German officer had marched in and given a sharp order, in five seconds these prisoners would have been a fighting unit once again, and would cheerfully have gone out into the neighboring village and started smashing, burning, and looting all over again.

Mr. Winterton said he profoundly believed that re-education "is possible and will be achieved in the end, but it's clearly going to be a long job. The methods have got to be driven into the Germans not by kindness, but by the smashing defeat of the German Army in the field, bringing . . . destruction to the very heart of the Reich itself."

Mr. Winterton said that at no time did he detect any sign of contrition or indication that any of them appreciated that they have been instruments in one of the greatest crimes the world has ever known.

Teaching Certificates Extended in Georgia

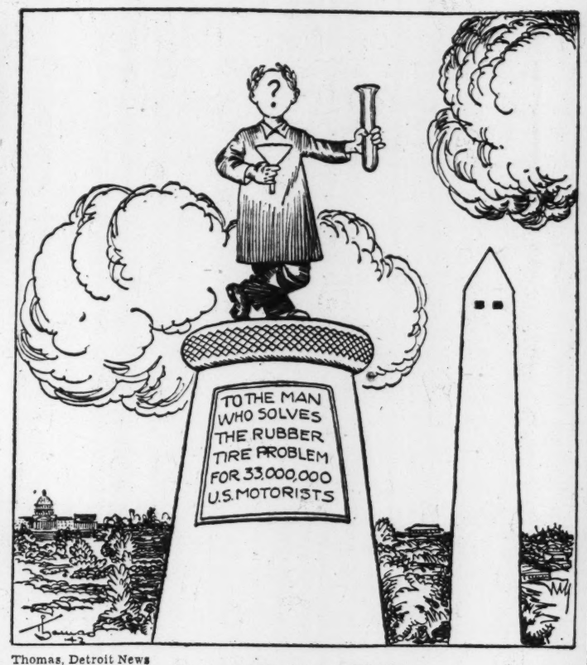
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia school teachers whose certificates expire this year will have them extended automatically till June 30, 1943, the Georgia State Board of Education has decided.

The action was designed to permit teachers who would normally go to summer school to work instead in war industries or on farms this summer and still be eligible to teach during the next school term.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
Foundations for an Imperishable Town



Thomas, Detroit News
Fame and Honor Are Waiting

Equal Pay for British Women Backed by Engineering Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—A historic step in the progress of British women toward equality in industry and in the British trade union movement has been assured by the Amalgamated Engineering Union's unanimous decision in favor of equal opportunity for women compared with men and equal pay for an equal amount of work.

Such decision is hailed here today as of great significance because it comes from a union which is 650,000 strong, representing the highest skilled craftsmen's organization in Britain.

Hitherto it has been exclusively for male membership, and it has kept a more zealous eye on the standard of new entries than any other major union in this country.

Official trade union opinion here today sees the A. E. U. decision as signifying recognition that women are in industry to stay as skilled workers—not just for the war—.

Ballot on Membership

Actually women are still precluded from membership in the A. E. U., but this policy is now up for reconsideration through a ballot, and judging by this week's conference at Blackpool, there seems little doubt that in future women will be admitted.

For the conference unanimously welcomed the Government's wartime policy of replacing men by women and also placed on record the engineers' view that only thus can maximum output of war materiél be ensured.

The resolution called on members "to give maximum assistance to equip women to become efficient workers and to maintain and protect their organization."

It also urged reduction in the qualifying period for women before they come up to men's pay rates and conditions.

How will this decision actually affect women workers pay packets? So far as the women engineers themselves are concerned they have hitherto been organized in a general union such as transport and their pay has been governed under an agreement.

Supervision a Factor

This has provided the most fully qualified women with pay equal to men. But majority of women come under training and supervision arrangements which means they get lower rates than men whom they have replaced and who wouldn't have needed supervision. The Engineers Union now seeks to speed up the process to admit women to skilled class and therefore to equal pay packets.

Similarly in other industries in Britain the principle of equal pay even where recognized is often offset by other factors such as long-term service and other forms of grading. To make equal pay for equal work not only agreed to as a principle but a practical policy is the task ahead of the Government and the unions.

Batista Shuffles Cuban Government; First Woman Appointed to Cabinet

HAVANA, June 20 (AP)—A new Cabinet, including the first woman ever named to a government post, has been announced by President Batista. The old Cabinet resigned June 18 to permit the President to reorganize his Government.

There are six new faces in the reorganized Cabinet and 12 holdovers who retained their old posts or were given new ones. Prime Minister Carlos Saladrigas retained that post, which he has held since 1940.

The woman, Maria Gomez Carbonell, a member of the Senate, was made a minister without portfolio.

Also retaining former posts were Jose Manuel Cortina, Secretary of State; Federico Laredo Bru, Justice; Oscar Garcia Montes,, Treasury; Andres Rivero Aguero, Labor; Jose Suarez Rivas, Communications; Marino Lopez Blanco, Communications; Sosa de Quesada, Defense; Amadeo Lopez Castro, Minister of Presidency; and Domingo Morales del Castillo, Minister without portfolio.

Jose Augustin Martinez, former Minister of Education, was made minister without portfolio, and Ramon Vasconcelos, minister without portfolio, succeeded Augustin Martinez.

New ministers include Antonio Bravo Acosta, Interior; Enrique Luis Varela, Public Works; Gustavo Bock, Health; Wilfredo Albanes, Commerce; and Gustave Gutierrez, minister without portfolio.

Prime Berries Must Be Picked And Northwest City Sees to It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest Strawberries are like that: having reached the picking point they can't wait. Berries on the farms round about Mt. Vernon, Washington, were no exception when, on a recent day in June, they hung expectant on the vines with not nearly enough pickers to harvest them. There were 3,000 tons of them for next winter's strawberry jam and frozen fresh fruit.

Plainly an emergency existed. There was no time to consult the planning commission or to appeal to the proper bureau in Washington, D. C. The town of Mt. Vernon had to act at once. To this end air-raid wardens canvassed their districts and registered women and children to go out the following day to pick berries. The response was good but at 5 o'clock when the names were turned in at the State Employment Office there were still some 700 pickers short.

The emergency still existed and Mayor Ben F. Hibbard called a conference of retail merchants, labor, the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis and all groups in between. As a result he issued a proclamation. All business houses were to close the following day at 2 o'clock to enable the entire population to get out into the berry fields.

That morning a sound truck toured the town, announcing the closing of stores and urging every man, woman and child to get out and help save the crop. Shortly after two o'clock Mt. Vernon was a "deserted village." In the busy town on the Pacific Highway the bank was closed, every beauty parlor, hamburg stand, barber shop, and corner drug store. Not a soda pop was to be had by strangers passing through.

Out on nearby farms the Mt. Vernon population was grubbing along on its knees, the Mayor and his wife, the banker, members of the Junior Chamber, of the carpenters union, club leaders, waitresses, mothers and their children; 60 cents a crate they earned. In hundreds of homes supper was late that evening. But the community had met the crisis and had promised their further help until "the harvest is put away."

Radio Waves to Aid In Ship Navigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Development and use of the radio waves of extremely high frequency which behave like light and can be made to perform certain functions that light cannot do, were named as postwar developments of electronics by William C. White, head of General Electric's electronics laboratory.

Electronics, Mr. White said, would extend the range of the human senses by applications of these high-frequency waves to penetrate clouds, smoke, fog, and storm, and thus become a great navigation aid to ocean liners and aircraft.

"Navigation in many ways is based on vision, which in turn is based on the use of light and sound," Mr. White pointed out. "The steering of a proper course is largely a matter of noting position of shore line, lighthouses and buoys. Avoidance of collision is also largely based on seeing. But night reduces the effectiveness of these aids to navigation and fog renders them useless."

Bluebells Impress But Bombs Don't

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

We were powdering noses in the ladies' room at the office and talking of bombers.

"Hugh sweeps of them go out over our little garden," I was saying, searching through my bag for a hairpin I had been saving carefully: "there is something very odd about looking up from gardening to bombers overhead."

"I know," said the tall auburn-haired girl at the mirror next to me, "we get lots of them going out or coming back over the South Coast."

Firing Line

"The South Coast!" I exclaimed. "Do you mean that you go up and down from London to the coast each day?" I felt excited at once, and who wouldn't, for to live on the South Coast these days, is to live constantly on an erratic firing line. At any moment of the day or night a plane may hurtle out from behind the next house, pound machinegun bullets at you, or lay a bomb in your dining room. Just last night I'd read a newspaper statement by a woman on the coast. She had been hanging clothes on a line when she saw a plane come over the railway track nearby. She saw little bursts of light come from it and in a flash she remembered her husband telling her that there was a split second between the flash and the bullet arriving at you. She flung herself on the doorstep and the bullets whizzed over her into her house, striking a clock, a mirror, and a wooden cupboard. The other three went into the wall. So you can imagine that when the tall auburn-haired girl whom I'd seen almost every day all winter in the office, said she lived on the South Coast, I looked at her anew.

"That's a prohibited area now, isn't it—and you had a bad raid just the other night didn't you?"

"Yes, Monday, on the railway station mostly," she said, busy with a powder puff. "Isn't it wonderful, though—all the people on duty were not in the sheds at the time they were destroyed. Have you been down?"

Antique Shops

"No, but I'd like to—not for the damage—that's not exactly my line . . . I'd like to go down to have a look at the antique shops. Are they still there?"

"Oh, yes—Queen Mary used to come down to them. But still—the poor old town doesn't look quite itself these days."

And then she brightened. She has turned away from the mirror now towards me and a kind of inner glow that shone right through came from her. I have often noticed it in English people when they talk about things that really matter to them.

"You ought to come down though," she said, looking at me intently, "for the journey through the country." She paused a moment and then she said, "I don't think there has ever been such a spring as this one. There is one river we pass—as it comes curving towards you wide ribbons of blueballs curve with it on both banks. . . . I don't think I've ever seen such a spring."

I had been thinking that perhaps it was especially ravishing to me because of not having seen an English spring for two years. The day before under a gray sky threatening rain I had ridden through Hyde Park and had been caught in a kind of breathless, speechless wonder at the magic of spring merging into summer there—the lavishness of it all, pink and white may trees, huge billowing lilic, both lavender and white, the bright fountains of the laburnam's "golden rain," the chestnuts' candle-white blossoms and pink blossoms, the thrusting spears of intense blue-purple iris, and the the deep magenta, purple, pink, mauve, white, and crimson dawnings of the rhododendrons. The intensity of the colors in that gray light was doubled, as was the sea of green in which they were set. All of that in broad pastoral sweeps she must see from the train twice a day.

Silence

We looked at each other a long moment in silence, thinking the same thought: Was that it then? Was this a special spring? The wonder of it caught one so it was difficult not to think so. But wasn't that the case every year?

"I have a friend near Boston," she went on musingly, after a moment, "and I write her each year about these things—bluebells carpeting the woods for miles—about finding the first primrose. She writes that it must be very different from America. They haven't the same things there . . . I would miss that terribly—the finding of the first primrose in the spring."

"Yes," I said, "it is different. Of course spring is a joy anywhere, but there is no doubt that it is something special in England. I'd like to see the country you go through."

"Oh you must," she said. "The baby lambs are so amusing, kicking their black woolly legs, in the bright green fields. . . . You must go down . . . in the next day or two if you can, while the bluebells are there. If you do, be sure to let me know so I can tell you exactly where that river is. . . ."

British Makeup

We had arrived at the hat-putting-on stage and silence settled down upon us—a reflective one for me. I had always known that love of nature to be one of the chief ingredients in the British makeup. A garden to step out into and to work in, plenty of open country to walk or ride in—these are essentials to them from the least to the greatest. If you want to see their faces light up, talk to them about birds or flowers, or even how to grow squash! I also knew the lack of lasting mental impress bombing makes upon them. A bomb may burst nearby, but unless it blasts them out of their chair they finish the sentence.

To really deeply, and lastingly impress these people, bombs, and all that they explode for, are useless. It takes the gentle quiet beauty of a bluebell to do that.

Diesel for Aircraft Being Made in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, June 20 — A prediction that diesel engines may be powering American airplanes to victory, "sooner than many think," was made today by Allan Guiberson, Executive Vice-President of the Guiberson Diesel Engine Company of Texas. The firm is manufacturing what is believed to be America's first mass-produced aircraft-type diesel engine.

The Guiberson diesel has been driving American-made tanks in the Libyan campaign.

Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance for the United States Army, in a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Guiberson stated: "Your engines are driving American-made tanks across the hot Libyan plains to smash at the Axis. We need your production to continue to smash them harder and harder and to drive our tanks ahead until they rumble down the streets of Berlin and Tokyo. Keep them coming."

Liquor Firm's Ban Holds Father's Day

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 20 (AP)—A plea of a liquor concern to have its suspension lifted just long enough to be able to reap Father's Day business failed to alter the decision of State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner Alfred E. Driscoll.

Mr. Driscoll did confess, however, that he was touched and was able readily to understand its interest in the thirsty parents of Hoboken. He remarked that "perhaps without your spirits father will have more spirit with which to celebrate the day."

Mr. Driscoll commented that if the suspension were served only during those periods when it would not be likely to hurt the licensee the penalty would not serve as a deterrent to future violations.

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Modern 'Sir Christopher' Plans New London

Job of rebuilding city after war is over has been assigned to Prof. Abercrombie.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—The "biggest job since Sir Christopher Wren started to replan the City of London more than 250 years ago," is the way Prof. Patrick Abercrombie describes his job of rebuilding London when the war is over.

Announcement that Professor Abercrombie is to be the modern counterpart to Sir Christopher was made in the House of Lords this week by Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning. Professor Abercrombie, like Sir Christopher, will have one of the rare opportunities in history to make a lasting and constructive contribution to mankind's material progress. Sir Christopher's chance came when the great Fire of London burned down the city in 1666; Professor Abercrombie's opportunity follows the great fires and widespread bombing destruction of this war.

That the center of London will be changed greatly and that its functions also will be broadened and opened up in a way little dreamed of until now, can be expected confidently. The somewhat mysterious atmosphere of "the city" or that section of London of which the Bank of England is the center, is likely to be lightened especially around St. Paul's Cathedral so that this area may serve in the future a far wider purpose than merely that of finance and trade. There is talk, for instance, of the present devastated area becoming an international airport in the very center of London. For there are comparatively few buildings of importance left standing over the wide stretch from St. Paul's to the Bank of England.

New Opportunity Presented

This condition offers a new opportunity to use this area as a focal point for all London and not merely for business London.

Sir Christopher Wren's planning of London was obstructed by lack of financial assistance and reluctance of interested parties to make sacrifices and to take bold measures for the benefit of posterity. Professor Abercrombie and others responsible for the new attempt to plan London face the same problems. But there is an awareness today of what it will mean for the future of Londoners if vested interests, regional petty mindedness, or lack of courage and foresight generally should balk the planners again.

Sir Christopher, despite being denied the necessary powers to carry out the replanning of London, nevertheless left a great legacy of beautiful metropolitan churches including the rebuilt St. Paul's Cathedral which still stands today almost unharmed in the midst of streets razed to the ground. This will be one of the great focal landmarks around which the new London will arise.

Professor Abercrombie will be more likely to earn fame for his planning rather than for special architectural achievements. A number of architects, rather than one master architect, probably will build the new London.

In fact, as Lord Portal told the House of Lords, provisional plans for inner London already are in an advanced stage under Professor Abercrombie's supervision. This new task will be to plan a greater London where the majority of the 10,000,000 Londoners will live and work.

Objectives of Program

Professor Abercrombie has given some indication of the lines upon which he proposed to work. They are:

1. To pull the sprawling city covering nearly 500,000 acres into a better general shape.
2. To evacuate people's homes and work from the center.
3. To obtain completely new powers from the Government to buy land at a reasonable price.

Will he get these necessary powers?

Lord Reith, predecessor of Lord Portal as Minister in Charge of Replanning, complained that the Government was moving too slowly in legislating such powers. Lord Portal assured the Lords that progress was being made in planning but he did not give any indication of an early lifting of the veil of secrecy which still hides the blueprints from the public.

It is recognized, of course, that there must be some reserve in publishing plans which might lead to property speculation before Government control of such speculation is assured.

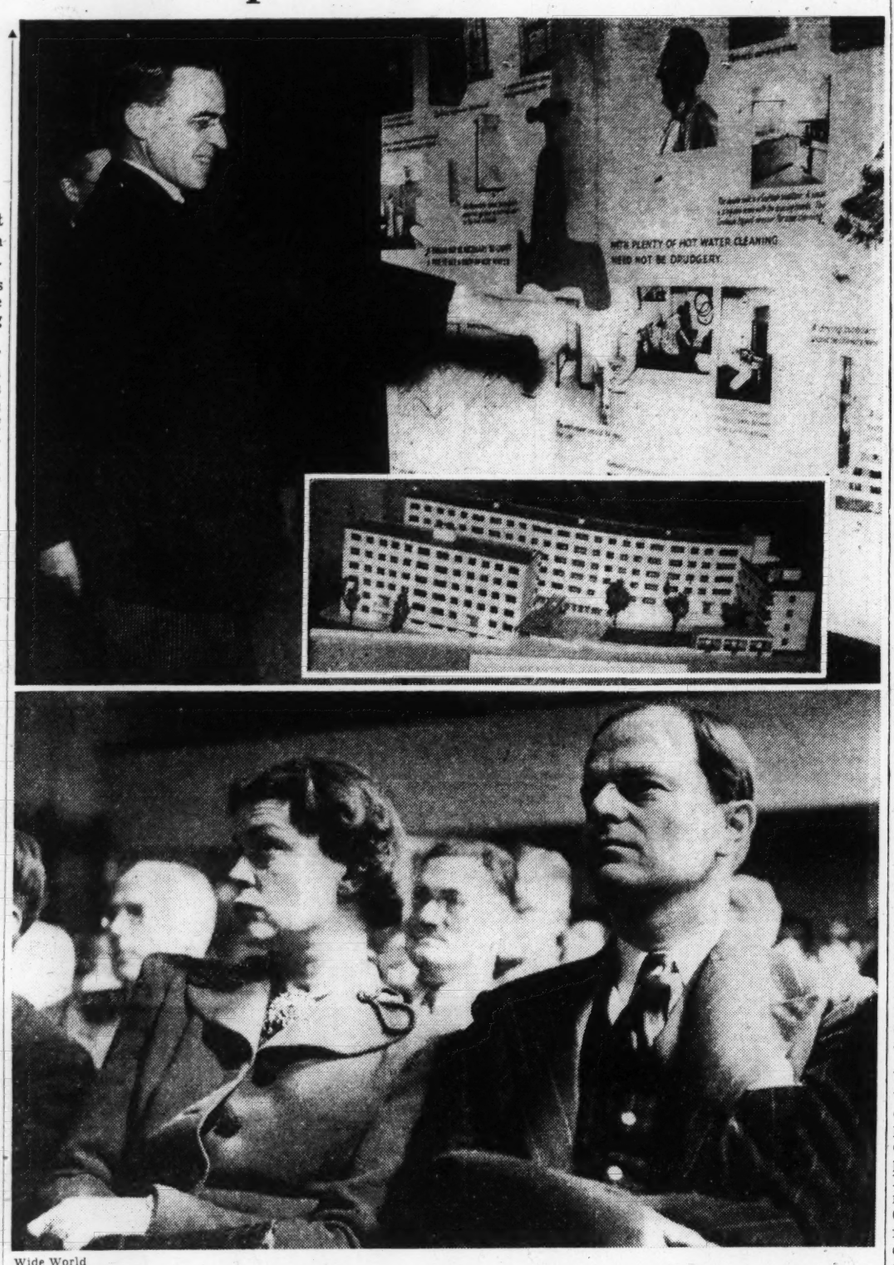
Wide Experience

The House of Lords welcomed Lord Portal's report of progress, but pressed for greater Government expedition in securing the necessary planning powers. At the same time, the Lords recognized that immense problems were involved which were well illustrated when Lord Portal declared that the whole question of reorganization of the building industry was interconnected with the rebuilding of Britain. He agreed with other speakers that the most effective building program could not be expected until such questions as casual labor among building operatives was eliminated.

Professor Abercrombie has had wide architectural and planning experience as winner of the prize for replanning the city of Dublin, joint architect of Ceylon University, town-planning professor at London University, industry location expert, Chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and planning adviser to the London County Council. A number of his planning proposals have been adopted in different parts of England.

Meanwhile, an independent replanning scheme for London has been completed after two year's work by a committee of architects of the Royal Academy under the famous architect Sir Edwin Lutyens. These plans are to be publicly on view soon and Lord Samuel told the Lords Wednesday that he had seen them and believed they would arouse public enthusiasm. Sir Samuel hoped Sir Edwin's and Professor Abercrombie's plans would be "brought together" to build a really worthy city o fLondon.

Primary steps in educating Britons in the type of postwar construction they can expect have been sponsored by the Government, and presented by such organizations as the British Institute for Adult Education which recently put on an exhibition and conferences on postwar housing.



Wide World

Preparing for a Great Reconstruction Era

Upper: Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, was a visitor and speaker at an exhibition and conference sponsored recently by the British Institute for Adult Education to educate public opinion in postwar reconstruction as it will affect the life of the average citizen. Lower: These interested Britishers were part of an audience that listened intently to discussions of postwar housing problems by Sir Stafford and others. Inset: Model of a block of flats exhibited by the Institute.

Purge by Nazis in Austria Hits All 'Antisocial' Persons

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—A purge of "antisocial elements"—a euphemism for all who disagree with the Nazis—has begun in Vienna and the Lower Danube Province of Austria, the German News Agency DNB reported today, intimating that the campaign would embrace the entire German Reich.

In a radiocast, DNB defined the "antisocial" person as anyone who "owing to criminal, anti-state or querulous inclinations continually enters into conflict with the penal law, the police and other authorities."

These, it said, represent "an element of unrest of the first order," so that their elimination was "very important, particularly in wartime."

Those arrested will be sent either to welfare institutes, to forced labor, or to Gestapo "education camps," the broadcast said.

It indicated that the purge included persons deemed unsound or immoral, but that it also was taking in all persons deemed by the Nazis to be "incapable of living in the community" for any reason.

"Since antisocial persons represent an element of unrest of the first order, this work is very important, particularly in wartime," the broadcast said.

"Certain unified directives ought to be followed, and all Provinces must agree on a system of grading.

"Throughout the entire Reich there must be a uniform conception of who is capable of living in the community.

"To insure this uniform attitude, clarification of the term recently arrived at in the Gau Niederdonau (Lower Danube Province) has been made compulsory. It conforms with directives issued by the Reich's Ministry of Interior concerning definition of hereditary ailments.

"According to this leaflet individuals incapable of living in a community are all those who owing to their mental attitude are incapable of satisfying the minimum requirements of the national community regarding their personal, social and national bearing.

"The antisocial, therefore, is anyone who, owing to criminal, anti-state or querulous inclinations continually enters into conflict with the penal law, the police or other authorities."

Scottish National Party Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, June 18—Some news people had an unusually lively time at a recent Conference of the Scottish National Party in Edinburgh. The central figure was Douglas C. C. Young, who was elected Chairman of all the branch representatives from Scotland. By a majority of four he was elected over the veteran Scottish writer, William Power. Mr. Young is a Scot who is six feet 6 inches in height.

His election ripped the conference in two, for Mr. Young has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for not attending his Army medical examination. He has a brilliant career behind him—both at St. Andrews and Oxford as a Greek scholar and as a widely travelled Balkan expert. In addition to his classical and political activities he is a poet, a musician and an expert on rock gardens. Noted as a controversialist he meets storms with unruffled courtesy.

But other Scots were not having Mr. Young as Chairman of the National Party. They wish first to stop Hitler from enslaving the world before they can think of national hopes. Therefore, when they rose in a body to withdraw they adjourned to a nearby hotel and formed a new party temporarily called the Scottish Union. A conference is to be called shortly.

One Time American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Now a monument under the care of the Canadian Government, historic Fort Chambly, on the banks of the Richelieu River in the Province of Quebec, was once in American hands. In 1776 Montgomery captured the fort on his march to Montreal in the War of Independence.

Nazis Tighten Hold Upon All Reich Fields

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—In the struggle for power in Germany today the Nazi Party has achieved another important triumph on the home front though the concentration of aboslute power in its own hands.

This is the real interpretation of the assumption by Nazi Party officials of supreme control of all those branches of the administrative machinery concerned directly or indirectly with the prosecution of the war.

The party has long been a state within a state, ready to take over in an emergency. Now, however, it has actually superimposed its control on top of the existing German juridical machine. This has been done by placing the "issuing of orders in the widest sense" in the hands of Party officials.

In this new setup, the existing departments have, it is presumed, only consultative functions. Nazi district leaders in authority can cut right across traditional legislative or judiciary methods. In other words, these "Gauleiters" form a state administration superimposed above the autonomous departments. Nazi Party officials claim this makes for greater fusion with the central authority and for political strengthening of all departments of the war effort.

One of the newest appointments under the new plan is that of Robert Ley as Reich's Commissioner for Social Housing Policy and of various Gauleiters as housing commissioners in their respective regional areas. The needs of the war machine have already made reorganization on a regional basis necessary, with a party official, Fritz Sauckels, as general plenipotentiary for employment responsible for all distribution of labor and the allocation of raw materials.

The present situation may well be interpreted as meaning that at the present juncture Hitler can only trust faithful Party men to produce that total zeal in the war effort spoken of in his last public pronouncement. Also it is seen that Hitler means what he says in statements like "never again will the German nation be allowed to suffer a stab in the back as at the close of the last war. In the event of further deterioration on the home front, therefore, the Party machinery is to hand to produce an immediate stiffening.

Birth-Rate Propaganda

Propaganda once more has been concentrated upon efforts to increase the nation's birth rate. The press is emphasizing that the "master race" must not stop at its present rate of increase but that this "Herrenvolk" must advance by 60 or 70 per cent if it is to be ready to fulfill its mission and to make good its losses on the battlefield.

Meanwhile a fundamental economic problem continues to be that of transportation due mainly to the lack of locomotives on railroads and to insufficient petrol for road traffic on the home and fighting fronts. This is shown in the neutral countries like Switzerland and Sweden.

Germany has delivered to the Swiss only 10,000 tons of benzine instead of the promised 14,000 tons, while coal exports to Switzerland have been drastically reduced.

Sweden has up to the present refused German demands to lease or hand over reserve locomotives so as to speed up coal deliveries. Sweden knows this will not solve the coal problems since the RAF bombardment against North Sea and Baltic ports also played their part.

Food and business conditions in Berlin are deteriorating rapidly, according to the report of an Hungarian journalist.

Though writing from one ally to another he has to admit that "it is true that the Weiner Schnitzel does not always overhang the edge of the plate,, that the leading Hungarian restaurant—the Czarda on Kurfuerstendonau—nowadays serves turnips more often than goulash."

Despite the fine window displays there is little to be bought, even booksellers sell only one book to a customer. "The only entertainment in Berlin which is not affected by the war," the article concludes, "is a visit to the Zoo. And the only genuine peacetime commodity is the spring."

Comet Missing 13 Years Rediscovered at Yerkes

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Rediscovery of a comet missing in the skies for 13 years was announced by Dr. Otto Struve of the University of Chicago and director of Yerkes and McDonald Observatories.

He credited George Van Biesbroeck, professor of practical astronomy at Yerkes, with finding Comet Forbes, a relatively small object discovered in 1929 by a South African astronomer after whom it was named.

Astronomers determined Comet Forbes would pass around the sun every six and one-half years but because its path lies near that of Jupiter the comet is susceptible to the pull of this largest of the planets.

At the time the comet was scheduled to return in 1935 atsronomers could not detect it, apparently because Jupiter had pulled it into an unfavorable observational position. F. R. Cripps, English computer, forecast a reappearance this year and it was observed at Yerkes shortly before dawn June 15.

The object is so faint that additional observation using extremely fast photographic plates and requiring the most transparent skies possible are required to continue its study.

When U. S. Relief Came to Urals—

By Nina Andreyevna Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The approach of Aid-to-Russia Day—June 22, the anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union—turns my thought backward to 1921 and the welcome benefits that American generosity brought to Russian civilians of that war-weary and revolution-torn day.

Whenever I hear someone thoughtlessly criticize war relief work in general and Russian aid in particular as a waste of effort I recall vividly that it certainly was not a waste of effort in my own case.

How it worked out in other countries I do not know. But I do know that food brought to Russia by the ARA—American Relief Association—in 1921 saved hundreds of children as well as men and women. My brothers and I were among the first to attend the canteen opened by Americans in our native city, Orenburg.

It was situated in the Urals, that vast European-Asiatic threshold with a varied population of Russians, Tartars, Khirghisians, Bashkirs, Mordovians, etc. My father, on finishing college was sent as a teacher to one of the Siberian districts, far away from the civilized world. So my family had to leave the Urals and I spent eight happy years of my childhood on the vast northern steppes. If it had not been for the civil war my parents would never have left that country of cold and endless forests, with its big, strong, kindly people, whom they loved and admired above anything else. But a notification from Military Headquarters demanded father's return to Orenburg.

Orenburg Control Shifts

We found civil war in full swing in the Urals. Orenburg kept passing from one side to the other. The fields were deserted, the schools, factories and churches closed. My father, trying to be neutral, hid from both the Whites and Reds in grandma's attic among the chimneys. Finally the Reds won. But Attoman Dutoff, leader of the Orenburg White Cossacks, threatened to starve out the Reds.

Meantime, the collapse of transportation together with local crop failure caused famine in our area. Bread become the common medium of exchange, in the place of money, which had lost all value. The ordinary meats, such as beef, veal, and pork, were not to be had at any price. And things kept going from bad to worse.

My three little brothers and I lived with grandma, while mother and the baby stayed at the hospital. At that time, father worked as an accountant and his salary was six ounces of black bread a day, which he brought home and shared among us.

I still remember the Easter Eve of that year when we first heard about the arrival of ARA in Orenburg. My brothers and I were being quieted by the Bible story which grandma was reading. After the story, we began talking about Easter time in Siberia; how we had painted the eggs in different colors and decorated the kuliches—large cakes—that mother baked, one for each of us. We were interrupted by little Peter's crying—he wanted a big decorated kulich for this Easter also.

First ARA Package

At that moment father came in carrying a package with the big red letters ARA stamped on it. "Do not cry, Peter," he said. "You are going to have a big kulich tomorrow."

In the package there was flour, two cans of condensed milk and a big cake of pressed chocolate. He broke the chocolate into little squares and gave some to each of us. Each little square was marked with the letters: "Made in U. S. A."

"It is an American chocolate," explained father. "The A. R. A. brought plenty of food to our town just at the time when we needed it most. Isn't it grand of them to think about us," he said to grandma. "The world is not without kind people," replied grandma, repeating an old Russian proverb, and turning her face to the icons in silent prayer.

For the first time, during that long hungry winter, we had white bread—in the form of delicious vatrushkas, baked by grandma from the flour father had brought in his package. There were just enough to go around, one apiece. The vatrushka is a kind of bun with tvorock, a sweet cheese made from curds, which Russians always make on Easter, just as Americans have a turkey on Thanksgiving.

Later on father told us to get dressed for outdoors, because he was going to take us to the canteen. It was a big one-story school building, with A. R. A. painted high over the entrance. In the front hall children and parents were gathered at the table. A woman in a white uniform was writing down their names, giving to each child a card with a number on it.

Soap and Clean Towels

In the next room children, after taking off their coats, stood in line in front of a big tank, from which water flowed. Huge turkish towels with red and white stripes hung beside it and a cake of pink soap was near by. This attracted our special attention because of the sweet scent: I remember very well, how some children, thinking it candy, tried to take bites of it. They all washed their hands in the running water and wiped them on the wonderful clean towel.

Our line moved gradually to a long hall, containing two rows of low tables with little chairs at each side of them. Two Russian girls, in white aprons, brought in trays filled with plates of rice and mugs of cocoa. A third one passed us big pieces of corn bread and then helped the smallest children feed themselves. Our visit to the canteen was the high point of each day, and we impatiently waited for the hour to come.

When the snow got soft and melted in the spring sun, filling the streets with slush, my little brother had to stay at home for he had no rubbers. His absence was noticed at once by one of the girls of the canteen. She kindly brought me a card for one dry ration and another card for a pair of shoes to be obtained from the A. R. A. store for him.

Thanks to the wholesome food of the A. R. A. my brothers and I rapidly put on weight and gained in strength. After each meal we took home pieces of bread and as a rare treat delicious sweet chocolate for our parents and grandma. Later, instead of eating at the canteen, we all received rations of rice, corn, sugar, macaroni, condensed milk and cocoa to take home.

Visit to the Kitchen

Often we would slip in to the kitchen of one of the canteens and watch how cereals were mixed in the huge deep cauldron built into the stove. The cocoa kettle was so big that it hid us and we could stand there without being seen.

The place was usually full of people. Mothers with their babies in their arms and young children hanging to their skirts, girls and boys, men and women—they completely filled the huge halls of the three story building. Meals were served every half hour on the long tables with benches on each side. Every comer would get a big plate of cereal with a mug of cocoa, or baked beans with bacon, macaroni and piece of corn bread.

Fromm early morning until late in the evening a continuous stream of people would pass through the familiar gate of the A.R.A. canteen. The first month or so they were so hungry that some would return to ask for a second helping, which was usually allowed. But later on some food could be seen left on the plates and some cocoa in the mugs. I do not know how that relief activity was organized in America, but I know its food got to us in the Urals.

As spring repeated its eternal change, the grass turned green and life came flooding back. The doors of the working shops and factories were opened, the gardens and fields greeted the men coming to plant the seeds. With the aid of the A. R. A. the countryside rapidly recovered. Then new green vegetables and early berries appeared in the market, brought by the peasants.

Greetings Cabled To Russian Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 20

Greetings in connection with June 22, anniversary of the invasion of Russia by the Nazis, have been cabled by the Religious Committee for Russian War Relief, Inc., of which the Rt. Rev. H. St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is honorary chairman, to the Patriarch Sergius of the Russian Orthodox Church, and Alexander Karev, general manager of the All-Union Council of Baptists and Evangelists.

The All-Union Council, representing 400,000 adherents of the Baptist and Evangelist churches in the Soviet Union, recently cabled to leaders of their denominations in the United States a request to join a day of prayer on June 14 for speedy victory of the principles of Christianity over the forces of Fascism.

Bishop Tucker's cabled reply said that "15,000 religious leaders in the United States have been asked by our committee to hold special prayers and services for Russian Christians on June 20 and 21 to commemorate Russian resistance against the Nazis during the last year."

Scots Memorial Again Unveiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Closer unity of purpose between Scotland and the United States as signfied by the United States entry into the war was sympolized by the second "unveiling" of the Scottish-American War Memorial here recently.

In view of numerous inquiries from the constantly increasing number of visitors from the United States and Canada, this Memorial has been formally divested of the sandbags which had been built up around it since the beginning of the war. Public interest in the recent ceremony held in the open at the Memorial was far greater even than the original unveiling by the late Ambassador Alansen Bigelow Houghton 15 years ago. The Memorial which is by the late R. Tait McKenzie was a gift to Scotland from persons of Scottish sympathy in the United States, and is let into the hill slope looking over the valley to the castle—open to the sky.

Lieut. Com. Roswell Miller, U. S.N.R. represented Armiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in European waters. Many American soldiers were there, and representatives of Norway, Poland, and other United Nations. The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung, the Choir of St. Giles and the band of the Dragoon Guards leading.

Lord Provost W. Y. Darling presided and recalled that many years ago the citizens of Edinburgh raised a memorial to the gallantry shown by soldiers in the Civil War. It was the first memorial ever erected to Abraham Lincoln on European soil, and the Scottish-American Memorial was complementary to it, he said.

Limitations Protested On Sugar for Churches

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 20 (AP)—Churches should be entitled to sugar, along with taverns and night clubs, Dr. I. E. Bradfield, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Presbyterian Synod, argued here as he protested the Government order prohibiting issuance of sugar to churches unless they serve four meals a week.

"Taverns and night clubs can have sugar; why not churches?" he asked in a telegram to Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin. "Why this body blow to religion?" he added.

Few churches serve more than one meal a week. Dr. Bradfield said: "The rationing ruling is not only a blow socially but also for the finances of the church. . . . In fact, many small country churches depend upon those functions for their actual existence."

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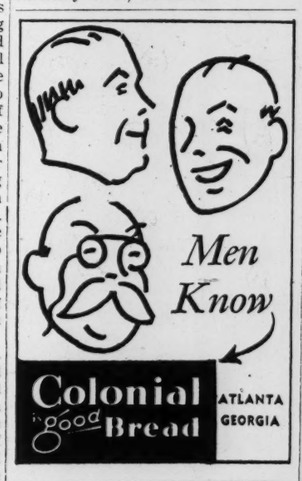

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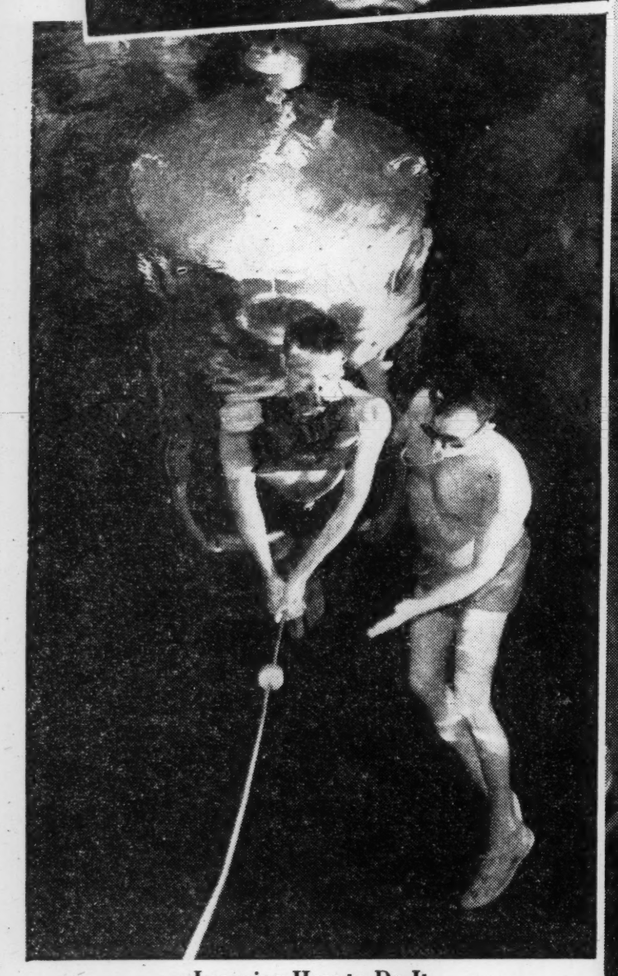
A School Under the Sea—How United States Navy Trains Its Submarine Crews

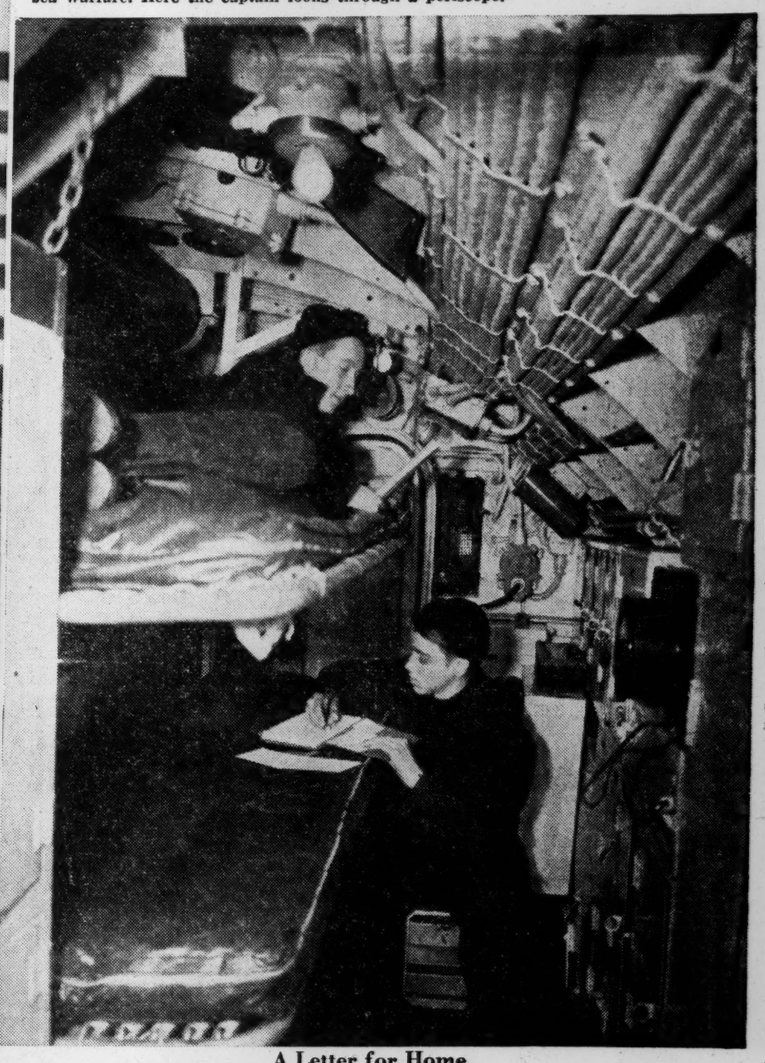
Up to the Top
A trainee at the submarine school floats to the top of the water chamber breathing through his Momsen lung.

Leagues Under the Sea
At the Navy Submarine School at New London, Conn., men are trained for undersea warfare. Here the captain looks through a periscope.

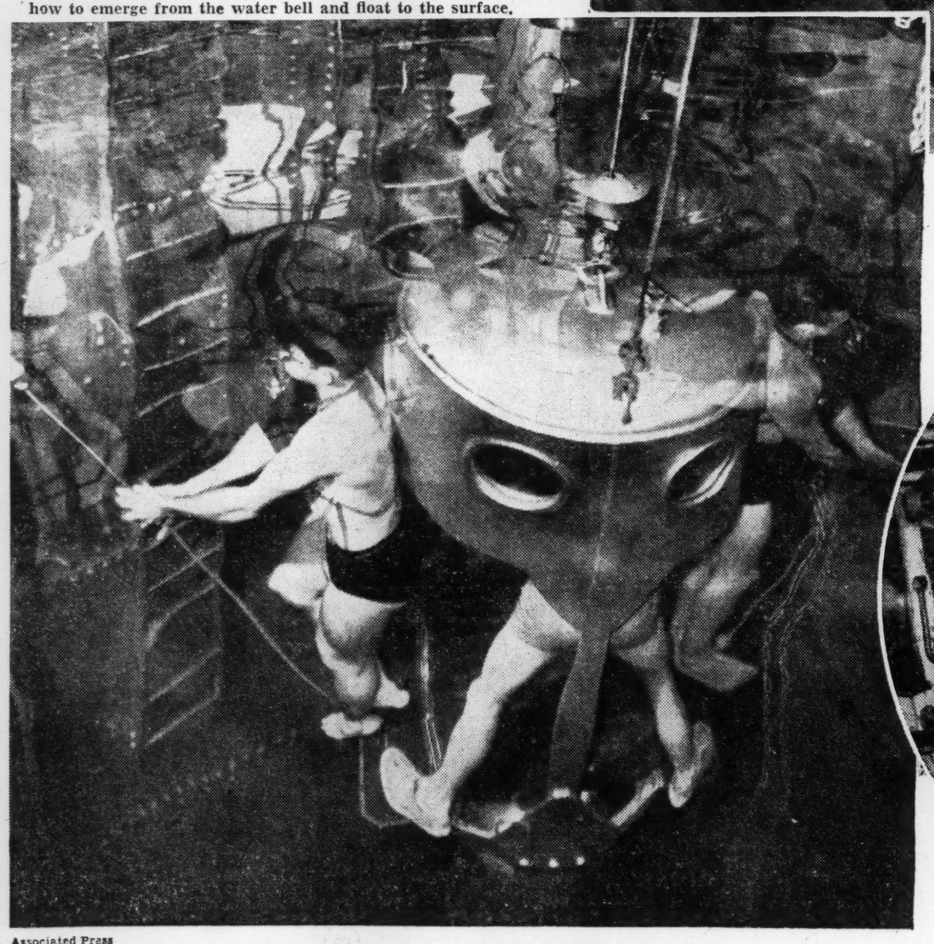


Learning How to Do It
Here in the specially constructed water chamber trainees learn how to emerge from the water bell and float to the surface.

A Ride on the Surface
Returning from a practice cruise to the New London school base a submarine knifes through the waves, the Stars and Stripes whipped out straight in the breeze.

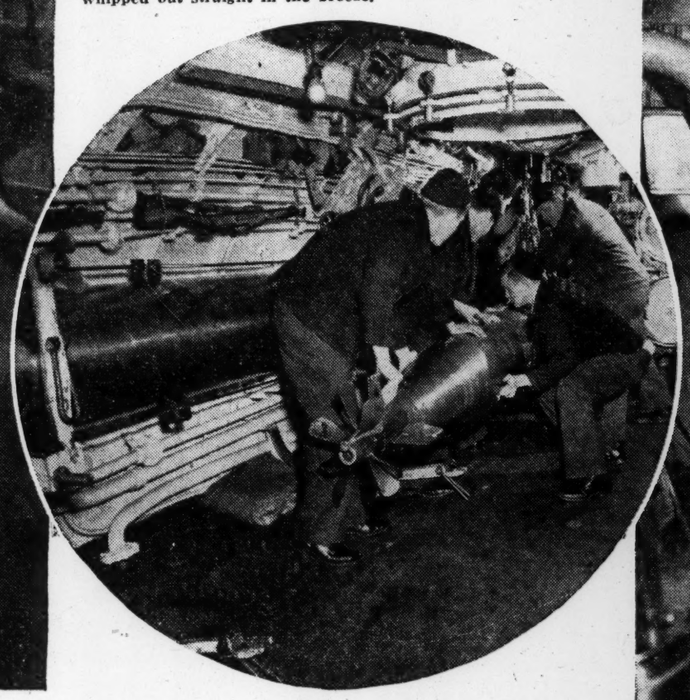


A Letter for Home
When they are not on duty the submarine students spend their time writing home or reading. Quarters are not exactly roomy.

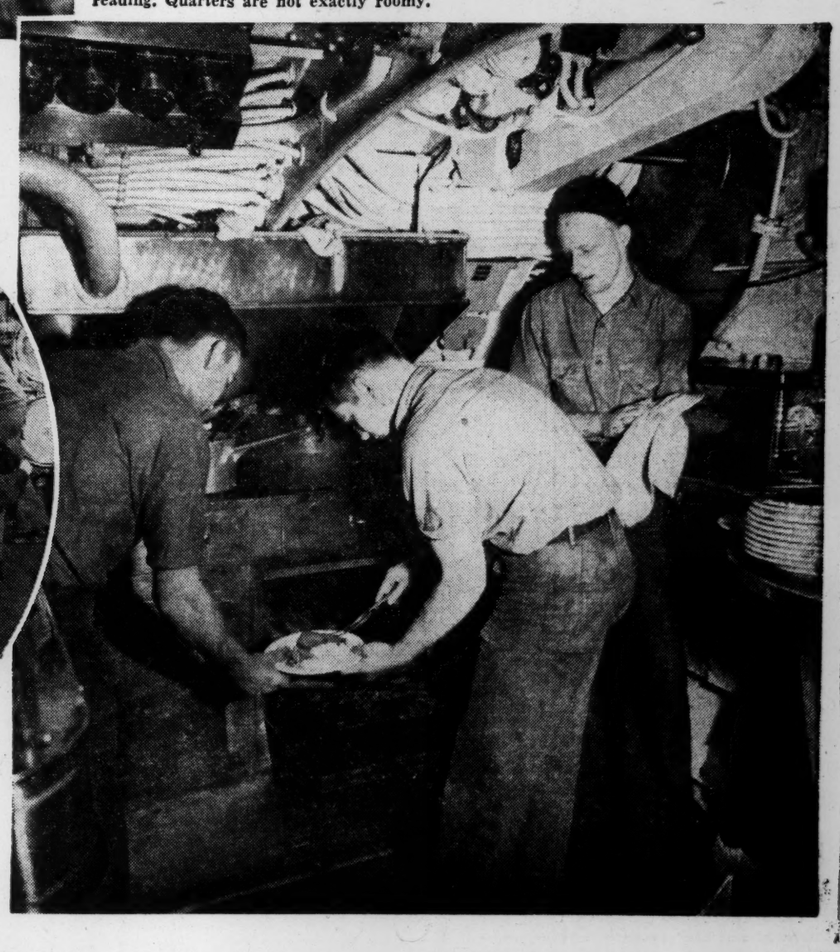


Associated Press

An Important Lesson for Submarine Crews
An instructor, center, stays in the bell, which resembles the hatch through which a submarine's crew would enter the water in case of emergency, while two students make their ascent. The escaping crewmen check their ascent every few feet by grabbing knots in the escape lines.



Handle With Care
Submarine crew students are taught how to swing torpedoes into position for firing. There is no waste space in a submarine's kitchen as the picture at the right shows. But the boys eat well.



Allied Bases in Cuba to Train Pilots for Drive on U-Boats

Continued from Page 1

RAF, the Cuban Government, the United States Government, and the United States War Department.

Combined Use Planned

"After termination of the emergency, it is understood that the facilities will become a training center of the Cuban Air Force," the announcement read.

It is believed that a base for American patrol planes in the vicinity of Havana would be a major step toward limiting the operation of U-boats in the West Indian area. Such a base would complement American bases in Florida, thus permitting better supervision of the waters between that State and Cuba.

A Cuban base would permit a closer watch on the 150-mile wide Yucatan Channel, which separates Yucatan, Mexico, from the southwestern tip of Cuba. The Yucatan Channel and the Straits of Florida are the only two entrances into the Gulf of Mexico, through which move such important American imports from Latin America as Venezuelan oil and Dutch Guianan bauxite.

The United States already controls the surface entrances to the entire Caribbean area through its own bases in the West Indies and through those obtained from Great Britain in return for the 50 over-age destroyers.

Major Step in Attack

Officials admit, however, that they have had little success in controlling the waters just under the ocean surface and there is a strong conviction in Washington that the only way to beat the U-boat campaign in that area is to keep so many patrol boats in the air and so many submarine-chasers on the surface that the cost in Nazi underwater craft will become too high.

The new facilities in Cuba will be a major step in this direction, it is held.

With members of the British Parliament urging the Admiralty to reveal the full extent of Empire shipping losses in order to impress the British and American people with the full gravity of the shipping situation, today's word that nine more United Nations vessels have gone to the bottom underlined the extent of the problem facing the Allies.

It is common knowledge that a large-scale American offensive in any part of the world demands a colossal amount of tonnage and that this shipping must be accumulated through building more ships than the enemy can sink. The Maritime Commission admits quite frankly, however, that during the 6½ months of American participation in the war losses have exceeded new construction by a substantial margin.

From time to time naval officials have hinted that the U-boat threat was on the verge of being reduced, but the day-by-day report on sinkings and attacks does not seem to show any improvement.

While sinkings off the Atlantic Coast of the United States appear to have dropped off, those in the West Indian area have increased, so that there has been little, if any, net gain for the United Nations.

One of the few bright spots in the shipping situation, according to maritime officials here, is the fact that few vessels are being lost out of convoys. This means, it is explained, that ships carrying finished war goods to the anti-Axis fronts are getting through, while those bringing raw materials to the United States are bearing the brunt of the enemy attack.

Signals to U-Boats

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 20 (AP)—Axis submarines have received signals from hotel windows along the Atlantic coast, Judge Thomas Siddall, Chairman of the Atlantic City Defense Council, asserted last night.

The Atlantic County Judge said he had seen the signals reflected from hotels in Atlantic City and other shore resorts. "The flashing of light from top-floor windows was visible for miles," he told the twenty-third annual convention of the New Jersey Department, disabled American War Veterans.

"A stop was put to it—I guess it is safe to say that—but whether it is going on elsewhere I am not in position to say," he added.

Roosevelt and Churchill Drafting War Plans

Continued from Page 1

advance," a British communiqué said.

Russian Front

Reinforced Nazi troops—perhaps spurred by hopes of a token victory for the first anniversary of the German-Russian war June 22—appeared today to be increasing pressure upon Sevastopol.

Soviet dispatches said fresh soldiers had joined Gen. Erich von Mannstein's assault divisions to replace the thousands who had fallen in the all-out offensive he launched against the Crimean naval base 16 days ago.

Multiple attacks again tested the fortifications. Some Red Army gun crews were buried under earth thrown up by heavy German shells. Smoke screens covered infantry thrusts.

Nevertheless, a Berlin declaration that defenses of the besieged Crimean stronghold had been cracked was not confirmed here.

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted its Moscow correspondent, Paul Winterton, as saying however that the Germans had reached a high road leading to Sevastopol and that the danger was very great.

German Losses Heavy:

Throwing in reinforcements regardless of cost, the Germans were described as now hammering the fortress from both south and east, and from across the mile-wide estuary to the north.

Soviet infantrymen, sailors and artillerymen were said to be still repelling the German attacks.

Dispatches to the Russian naval publication, Red Fleet, reported four German infantry regiments, supported by numerous tanks and 60-plane aerial formations, drove close to a defense strong point, but were thrown back after a 15-hour battle.

Four attempts to break through under cover of smoke screens in another sector also were declared by the Russians to have been repulsed, Russian artillerymen disposing of the Nazi tanks while mortar batteries blasted the infantry.

German reports claimed that fighting was in progress for the last remaining coastal fort on the north part of Sevastopol's defenses.

"Soviet remnants north of Sewernaja Bay, near Sevastopol, are being annihilated," a Nazi communiqué said, while an artillery position and an area on both sides of a drydock were captured by the Germans.

20 Tanks Destroyed:

"In the course of one day, defenders of Sevastopol annihilated a regiment of enemy infantry and destroyed 20 German tanks," a communiqué said. "Ten planes were brought down by antiaircraft fire."

Meanwhile, a 48-hour fight on the Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, was said to have led to the killing of about 1,500 Germans and damaging of eight tanks.

More than 700 were reported killed in another two-day fight in the same region during futile attacks which also cost the invaders three tanks and three field guns.

"One Soviet Air Force unit made a number of raids on enemy troop concentrations and defense works, destroyed seven German blockhouses, three field guns, and 17 motor vehicles and partly annihilated a battalion of German infantry," it was said.

Russian warships in the Barents Sea sank a 15,000-ton Axis transport and Russian fliers, in addition to other work, destroyed an enemy torpedo boat, the communiqué re-

Associated Press

Maj. Alfred F. Kalberer

Who was in command of the squadron of B24D bombers of the United States Army Air Corps which scored 25 hits on two Italian battleships in the Mediterranean. Major Kalberer is a former airline pilot with 1,300,000 miles of flying to his credit as a commercial pilot.

RAF Raids

The Royal Air Force bombed the docks of Emden, German naval base, and the rail junction of Osnabruck Friday night in the heaviest air smash at Germany in two weeks, the British disclosed today.

An Air Ministry communiqué reported that a "strong force"—usually indicating an air armada of 250 to 300 planes—was used in the operations, the first after a two-night lull forced by bad weather.

Emden, which the Air Ministry said June 17 had suffered "major damage," has been hammered in 75 RAF raids. It was the thirty-ninth raid reported on Osnabruck, which had been free from Britain's bombs since last Aug. 12. Osnabruck is an iron, steel and communications center in Northwest Germany.

The British communiqué said nine British planes were missing from the night's missions which also included the bombing of enemy airfields in The Netherlands.

No German aerial activity was reported over Britain during the night.

Although there was no confirmation whatsoever the Berlin Radio broadcast an Ankara report that 13 or 14 United States warplanes flew over Turkey again on their way to the Black Sea coast and that they were fired on by Turkish antiaircraft batteries.

Sinkings

The United States looked hopefully toward Cuba as a new anti-submarine springboard after a day that brought announcements of nine sinkings in Atlantic and adjacent waters.

It also brought the discolsure that German surface raiders may be operating in Atlantic waters, as well as submarines.

The official toll of cargo vessels in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor mounted to 286.

The State Department in Washington announced an agreement had been reached by which Cuba "offered facilities to the United States War Department for training aviation personnel and for operations against enemy undersea craft. Work on these installations will begin at once."

The latest U-boat victims were 3 United States ships, 2 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 1 Canadian, 1 Dominican, and 1 Panamanian.

In the case of the Dominican schooner La Nueva Altagarcia, the submarine captured the entire crew after the sinking. The prisoners later were turned over to the Dominican sloop Comercio, which was forced to jettison its cargo and warned to discontinue sailings.

Six men were lost from one of the American vessels, which went to the bottom in 20 minutes after two torpedo hits June 10. After drifting in lifeboats 12 hours, 36 of the crew reached port.

The second United States ship was shelled until she sank, 31 survivors reported. Eight crewmen from the third United States vessel made port.

Survivors of the Panamanian ship said the craft was sunk by a raider "so big it looked like the Queen Mary." Five of 60 persons aboard were missing.

Two German submarines torpedoed the 1,400-ton Dutch freighter Flora off the Colombian coast with a reported toll of one fatality and 36 saved.

Survivors of the Norwegian Lessen and the Canadian Wellandoc were aboard the Dutch merchantman Crijnssen when it was sunk in the Caribbean June 10, reports from Yucatan disclosed. Of the 27 passengers and 70 crewmen aboard the Dutch craft, only 33 were rescued.

Australia

Continuing the air bombardment of the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Guinea, a strong force of Allied bombers scored three direct hits Friday on a 10,000-ton Japanese transport and probably damaged other ships in the harbor, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

In addition, Allied fliers attacked the Rabaul airdrome, destroying several Japanese bombers on the ground and damaging buildings, said the communiqué.

The raid was made "in heavy strength," the bulletin added.

Seven Japanese Zero fighters and two seaplanes went aloft in an attempt to intercept the Allied raiders, but one of these planes was shot down and another probably destroyed without damage to the Allied planes, all of which returned safely to their base.

Lieut. Paul G. Brown, pilot of Oak Park, Ill., told meanwhile how in operations in New Guinea he destroyed three Japanese planes within a month after being forced down himself the first day he went into action.

Tokyo dispatches picked up by radio claimed that Japanese air raiders had shot down 46 enemy planes in four attacks on Darwin, Australia, since June 13. Japanese losses in these raids were set at two planes by the Tokyo reports.

Second Front

While Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt conferred in the United States on United Nations' grand strategy, Sir Stafford Cripps, Parliamentary deputy for Prime Minister Churchill, declared in London that Britain and the United States would launch a great successful attack on Hitler in the West "when the proper time comes."

Declaring that he was not going to help Hitler by giving the date of the United Nations' invasion, Sir Stafford said that Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who recently was in London, "knows much more about it than I can tell you."

Sir Stafford, who spoke at an observance in anticipation of the anniversary of the June 22 German attack on Russia and the British-Soviet Alliance, praised the recent British-Russian pact as the "laying of a great foundation stone for the structure of the postwar world."

Way to Weld Magnesium Saves Time on Aircraft

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 20 (AP)—Northrop Aircraft reported yesterday the development of a method of welding magnesium, thus making available for aircraft manufacture one of the most abundant metals known.

While magnesium has been used widely in engines, wheels and accessories, fabricating difficulties have prevented its development for primary construction.

Announcement of the discovery was made by Thomas E. Piper, a Northrop process engineer, in an address prepared for the American Welding Society.

Mr. Piper said the welding method had made possible simplified manufacturing processes, "eliminating the use of hundreds of thousands of rivets that go into the conventional plane"—and made available to aircraft manufacturers the same savings in time and cost which have been experienced in welded ship construction.

Full details are being made available to other American aircraft manufacturers, Mr. Northrop said.

London

Continued from Page 1

Umbrian Infantry Division "called" for aid against the light tanks of the German 90th Armored Division. As the British medium tanks arrived, the German light tanks withdrew and the British found themselves confronted by the heavy tanks of the 15th German Armored Division. The British attempted to avoid the German heavy tanks and pursue the light tanks of the 90th Nazi Division along the Capuzzo Road. There Field Marshal Rommel had carefully camouflaged his 88 millimeter guns which inflicted unusually high losses at the British at close range. This gave the Germans superiority of forces for their later drives.

The full analysis of the military factors in this latest campaign must await more detailed information. But the British press is drawing the preliminary conclusion that the British Eighth Army lacked what it needed to stem Marshal Rommel's thrust—foresight to gauge the enemy's strength correctly, adequate armored equipment, and the skill to use what it had to best advantage.

Specifically, they said the lessons of the Libyan campaign were that the British needed more of the United States' 28-ton tanks and that even superior air strength over desert battlefields cannot be made a dominant factor.

British Too Confident

"Quite simply and bluntly," the Evening News summed up Britain's repeated frustrations in Libya, "the reason is that from the beginning we have underestimated the strength, cunning, resources, and recuperative power of the enemy.

"We did not believe he could have better tanks than ours, but he did.

"We did not imagine he could have a deadlier antitank gun.

"The volume of our transport was fantastic but we did not calculate that Rommel's would be even more fantastic. . . It is a bitter lesson."

Church A.E.F. Would March At War's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19—The Church Peace Union, a Carnegie Foundation group, announced here yesterday it would organize a religious expeditionary force to rehabilitate all countries desecrated by the war.

The announcement came at the conclusion of a three-day session by the Union's directors, trustees of a foundation established by Andrew Carnegie in 1914 to foster world fellowship.

The religious expeditionary force would be set in operation immediately following cessation of hostilities, and its major function would be to reconstitute normal living conditions throughout the world, according to the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, of New York, chairman of the trustees, who made the announcement. Dr. Merrill is Pastor Emeritus of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.

The postwar project would be nonsectarian, and the first concrete action will come through a world conference of all religious leaders "as early as possible," Dr. Merrill said.

The trustees' statement declared, in part:

"The organization will interest itself primarily in the task of bringing together in each country groups of religious-minded individuals, who are willing to discuss the economic, social, educational and political plans made by the nations for the establishment of peace based on the principle of collective security.

"Behind all of the efforts of the democratic nations to reconstruct normal living conditions there must be a fund of good will, comprehension and understanding greater than has ever been required for any other human task.

"This task will be the most gigantic mankind has ever undertaken. It will mean that the factories and the workshops of the whole industrial world now turning out the weapons of death must be utilized for a different purpose: that of producing food, clothing, and all the other material which will be necessary to restore and reconstruct a destroyed world.

"The millions of men in arms will need to be put to the task of rebuilding what has been torn down; feeding instead of fighting; constructing instead of destroying, and clothing and housing the people in every part of the world."

Commenting on the proposed organization, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, of New York, General Director of the Church Peace Plan, declared that the leadership "must not be exclusively all (Roman) Catholic, all Protestant, or all Jewish, but must be inspired by a sincere effort to achieve inter-faith solidarity in action."

Escape by Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY—American visitors often remark upon the fact that the French Canadian farms in the St. Lawrence River Valley of the Province of Quebec are surprisingly long and narrow, and extend to the river's edge. In the early days of Indian attacks, farmers thus provided themselves with an opportunity of escaping by water.

U. S. Army Training Staffs To Assist Conquered Lands

Continued from Page 1

ship and Maj. Gen. E. A. Kreger; Professors Max Lerner of Williams, William Yandell Elliott of Harvard, N. J. Spykman of Yale, and Dr. David A. Lockmiller of Duke.

The War Department stresses the fact that these officers are not being trained as civilian administrators of one-time enemy or enemy-occupied territory after peace has been declared or during a period of reconstruction. Their sole job, it is explained, will be to administer conquered territory through co-operation with local officials. Among the jobs which will fall to officers are those of insuring popular compliance with military orders, restoration of gas, light, water, and sewage, and preservation of life and property.

In referring to this school, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service, recently declared that "if we should go to Charlottesville, Va., today we would find there, housed in the artistic setting of the University of Virginia, a group of army officers.

"They are not taking bayonet practice or machine-gun drill. They represent the expectation that countries now in the hands of the Axis powers will be reconquered; that when that time comes, the destruction of the whole civil government of these countries will be so complete that it will be necessary for the American Army to carry along with it a staff trained to operate the civil governments of reconquered territories.

German Pattern

"It is interesting to observe that in doing this we are following the pattern so efficiently laid down by the Germans," Mr. Pickett continued. "It was only a few hours after Paris was conquered when a new mayor, trained in Berlin, but speaking perfect French, was installed. We are following much that pattern."

Mr. Pickett made the important distinction, however, that American officers are being trained to lend aid and comfort to devastated areas, whereas the main purpose of the German overlordship is complete and ruthless exploitation of helpless populations."

Japanese Considered As Inland Farm Aids

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Secretary Claude R. Wickard said yesterday the Agriculture Department was considering plans to use Japanese evacuated from the West Coast to help meet farm labor shortages in the interior.

Whether these plans work out, he said, will depend largely on the attitude of various State governments toward the Japanese.

Mr. Wickard, in a discussion of the farm labor situation broadcast by the Blue Network, said also that the Government might have to pay for the transportation of migrant workers from one crop area to another.

"The migrants used to transport themselves," he said, "but now their tires are wearing out and gasoline is becoming scarce in some areas."

Harlan Drys Win After Court Test

HARLAN, Ky., June 20 (AP)—Victory in the local option election held here March 28 was awarded to the drys yesterday by Special Judge Robert Friend of Irvine, who threw out contested ballots in four precincts.

The wets on the basis of unofficial returns last March won by 644 votes, but when the contested ballots were ruled out yesterday by Judge Friend the drys had a majority of 1,390 votes. The contest suit was filed by the dry forces.

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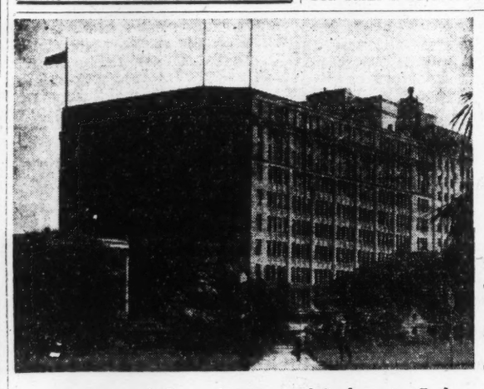
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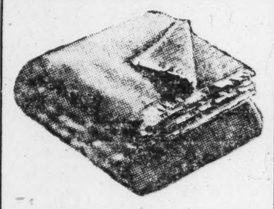
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Symphony in Reply to Bombing

By Oscar Thompson

New York

On a roll of 35-millimeter microfilm, perhaps 100 feet long, the Seventh Symphony of Dimitri Shostakovitch has come to America. Serge Koussevitzky is to conduct it for the first time in this country, if current information is correct, at one of the summer concerts of his student orchestra in the Berkshires. Arturo Toscanini is to introduce it to New York audiences in the second week of the Philharmonic-Symphony's new season, midway in October. At this writing the Shostakovitch Seventh promises to be the most eagerly awaited orchestral novelty of the months to come.

Only those who heard its première in Kuibyshev, the war capital of Russia, on March 1 of this year, or some subsequent performance in the land of the Soviets, like that in Moscow on March 29, are entitled to speak of its acoustical power. But Mr. Toscanini is quoted as having said, on the basis of his examination of a photostatic enlargement from the films, that the symphony is "very interesting and most effective." Anything less than that would wretchedly disappoint the increasing number of those who are making something of a fetish of the 35-year-old composer's Symphony No. 5.

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Five weeks after the Kuibyshev première, the ribbon of film containing the tiny reproductions of the pages of the full orchestral score, began its roundabout journey to America. It left Kuibyshev by plane for Teheran on April 9. From Teheran it continued by automobile to Cairo, and from Egypt it made its way by plane to this country. On Tuesday of this week I was permitted to examine it in the shop of the Am-Rus Music Corporation in Manhattan. The further favor of a cursory perusal of photostatic enlargements of the films was accorded, and I think I can say that I have some notion of the character and certainly of the dimensions of the new score. There are, in all, some 231 pages and the work in performance should occupy about 90 minutes. There are four movements: (1) Allegretto, (2) Moderato poco allegretto, (3) Adagio and (4) Allegro non troppo, of which last is the longest—more than double the number of pages of the second. The score indicates a bulk not characteristic of the recently imported Sixth Symphony.

In character, the Seventh clearly belongs to the Shostakovitch family. The lineaments are mostly the familiar ones. Perhaps there is more of unison writing in passages that, when performed, may sound very bold or just bald. There are mountains of the kind of counterpoint that has come to be expected of Shostakovitch. The simple and the heroic are contrasted again and again. Frequently the long development of the essential themes is broken down into a few lines of virtually unsupported voices. Syncopations, dissonances, climaxes of conceivably blasting power, are not more readily discernible than transparencies that—on paper—suggest thinness to the vanishing point. Each of the four movements begins simply. With the exception of the finale, all appear to end in pretty much the same way. After a prodigiously long development of its first melodic ideas, this finale takes on something like the brilliant march spirit of the last movement of the Shostakovitch Fifth. The bassoon is generously treated as a soloist. Trumpets and horns, among others, have virtuoso parts to play.

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In the first movement are two sections that have the look of the unusual. Through one, for 33 pages of the score, runs an ostinato for tambourine and small drums. The other is a kind of dirge that has been described in the Russian reviews as expressing the cool and determined sorrow of a people. For it is to be remembered that this is Shostakovitch's "war" or "victory" symphony, composed in 1941, when he was on duty as an air-raid warden and when Leningrad was undergoing attack after attack from every weapon the Nazis could bring to bear. The symphony has been said to pit against the brutalities of the conflict the aspirations of humanity. The composer himself is quoted as having referred to the "lively, but not satirical" second movement as "Memories." To the Largo has been ascribed "lofty fervor and contemplation." "Victory" similarly has been made the keyword of the finale. But none of these words are in the score, whatever the moods that are asserted in performance.

I would not assume to formulate any opinion as to the relative worth of the new symphony from so casual and brief an examination. But plainly it was made to "sound," and there is no reason to believe that it is technically any less remarkable in that respect than the Fifth and Sixth symphonies. Its emotional and musical impact may be dealt with when it has been heard properly in the concert room. The score calls for a large orchestra, including eight horns, six trombones, six trumpets, two harps, five timpani and a piano.

By a Staff Artist

Dimitri Shostakovitch

His Seventh Symphony is announced for its first American performance in the Berkshires under Serge Koussevitzky.

Time Justifies Cassatt Aims

By Dorothy Adlow

When there was an Exhibition of Work of Women Etchers of America held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1887, the contribution of Mary Cassatt was not even noted in the lengthy critical reviews. Those women who were discussed for notable accomplishment, seem since to have been enveloped in oblivion.

Today there is a Cassatt exhibition of color prints and dry-points in the Museum of Fine Arts. The works of this eminent woman are not presented as a curiosity, but as the achievement of one of the first great American artists. Some of the prints may be placed alongside those of J. A. M. Whistler. Edgar Degas' now historic remark, "I would not have admitted that a woman could draw as well as that," established her artistic rank.

Born in Pittsburgh, in 1855, Mary Cassatt spent the better part of her career in France, where she identified herself with a group of painters of the vanguard. It was characteristic of the time for an American artist to relinquish native shores for the more inspiring and improving European life. So many of our best talents willingly became deracinated at the very time of the great influx of Europeans to the United States. Miss Cassatt, who lived until 1926, recommended in her later years that young American artists remain at home where it was possible for them to see works of great masters that were being imported in abundance by American collectors. Other American artists, including John Singleton Copley, having elected to spend their days on foreign shores, had their moments of regret at transplantation from the home environment.

Miss Cassatt had a broad artistic interest and a very liberal outlook in relation to the arts. Inspired to move along with that resolute group of French Impressionists of the 1870's, she was never so engrossed with the new technical divagations that she did not retain a deep affection and respect for the old masters. She traveled over Europe and learned directly from the originals of Correggio and Rubens and Velasquez; but she saw eye to eye with contemporaries like Courbet, Manet, and Degas. She responded admittedly to the vogue for the Japanesque which swept Paris. And yet, while the linear visualization of the Ukiyoe print-makers was appealing to an artist bent on clarified design, she was no less perceptive of the more forceful contours of Hans Holbein in drawing a portrait.

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The profusion of influences to which she responded is apparent in this very charming exhibition in Boston. But she digested ideas; she acknowledged them with understanding and with a critical detachment. When she experimented after the manner of the Japanese colored print, she found that the imitation was not suited to her objective, and so she cultivated her own procedure, in order to achieve a greater feeling of atmosphere.

There are 11 rare color prints in this display. Ten of them were published in a series in 1891, and concerning them Miss Cassatt wrote: "I drew the outlines in dry-point and laid on a grain where color was to be applied, then colored 'à la poupée.'" By a different method than usual these pictures in color were produced at one printing from a single plate. As she worked, Miss Cassatt altered and adjusted the method. The colors are exquisite, dull blues, pallid tints of rose, lemon yellows, and delicate modulations of buff and green. The subjects are not typical of the Cassatt mother-and-child themes. There are informal depictions of the tea table, the lady at the dressmaker's, and the lady writing a letter. The portrayals are executed with refinement and delicacy, on the one hand, and with conviction and distinctiveness, on the other. Mary Cassatt, it must be admitted, gained a great deal from her associates, and her pictures bear the impress of Paris of that day. The dry-point and aquatints recall to us Bonnard and Vuillard, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Seurat. In them realism and exoticism blend.

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The black-and-whites show the superlative accomplishment of Miss Cassatt as a graphic artist. There are several dry-points on the theme of motherhood—a theme, indeed, that has endeared her to many an American. She was observant and sympathetic, and while the experience of motherhood was not hers, she never wearied of expressing her tender sentiments upon it.

The drawing in the dry-points is meticulous and would answer the requirements of academicians and yet the pictures bear witness that her talents were not typed or circumscribed. Then, too, Miss Cassatt was an influence in American art life beyond her own creative contributions. She advised Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer in the purchase of the collection now in possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. "Never omit the modern note," she admonished. The Havemeyers, trusting her judgment, purchased canvases of Courbet, Degas, and Manet. It is worth noting, though, that she did not continue to follow the course of the French vanguard in the Twentieth Century.

Documentaries and Their Part in the War

By Harold Hobson

London

Films are useful in war in the training of the fighting forces; and to tell the world all about what the fighting forces are doing, what they are fighting for, and why. For the first time a fully organized attempt is being made to realize entirely the potentialities of British films in both these respects.

In March, 1942, the Pinewood Studios were given over to the Crown Film Unit—which is the successor of the General Post Office Film Unit, which in its turn succeeded the Empire Marketing Board—to the Army Film Unit, and to the R. A. F. Film Production Unit. Upon these three units lies the responsibility of letting the world (and Britain itself) know what Britain is doing in this war. Both men in the forces and civilians work together in these organizations, and large sections of the studios, especially the old dressing rooms, are now given over to them for sleeping and living quarters. All the military and Air Force personnel engaged at the studios have seen active service. I spoke to several who had been at Dunkirk. They are paid at service rates. Civilian workers receive civil service or trade union pay.

There are great advantages in putting all three cinema units together. Economy is effected in storage space, in the use of recording and viewing studios, in cutting materials, equipment, and labor.

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The most famous picture that has yet been made by the Crown Film Unit is undoubtedly "Target for Tonight." It has also made a film, "Atlantic Charter," made for record purposes only, which has not been publicly exhibited. It has given cinema audiences an insight into the work of the Air Transport Auxiliary in a three-reel film called "Ferry Pilot." A picture intended only for the United States is entitled "America Moves Up." In "Welfare of Workers," and "Christmas Under Fire" it has dealt with the ordeals of the civilian population. In "London Can Take It" and "Front Line" (Dover), it has given particular attention to the bombing attacks on Britain. It has shown the work of the police in "War and Order," and praised the merchant marine in "Merchant Seamen." These, and many more films, made since the fall of Dunkirk, provide the foundation on which the Crown Film Unit, the Army Film Unit, and the Royal Air Force Film Production Unit are now about to erect a gigantic edifice of cinema publicity.

I discussed this point with L. W. Leigh, who has directed many documentary pictures, and is now in charge of an important branch of the Crown Film Unit's work.

"We shall not make many more pictures like 'London Can Take It'," he assured me.

"But it was a great success, wasn't it?" I asked. "Surely that was the film Quentin Reynolds became famous in?"

"Yes, but we're going in for longer pictures now. Films up to full feature length."

The first of these full-length documentary films are now on the eve of completion. One of them, "We Search and Strike," devotes seven reels to the work of the RAF Coastal Command. Another is five reels long, and is about the National Fire Service. A third, "A-1 Priority," concerns itself with the Ministry of Supply. These three films will be distributed in Britain this summer.

★ ★ ★

Later, "Western Approaches," detailing the activities of the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy, will be in color and will run for six or seven reels. There is also to be a six-reel Submarine Service picture called "Operation Primrose." In "Calling All Peoples," the story of Allied resistance in Europe will be told in a five- or six-reel film.

Mr. Leigh remarked upon the importance of this length factor in the development of documentary. Before the war the average documentary was a single reeler. A few three-reel documentaries, like "Night Mail," had been made, but these were exceptions. Exhibitors could not be convinced that the public would care to see a documentary film made at the same length as a star feature. But the enormous success of "Target for Tonight," a three-reel film, has increased the prestige and popular appeal of documentary pictures.

I gathered from Mr. Leigh that the full-length films which are now being produced to make known the extent of the British war effort will in no way modify the normal documentary technique. It has always been a fundamental of British documentary directors, from Grierson's first distinctive pioneer efforts in the days of "Drifters," that remarkable silent film about the herring fisheries, right down to "Target for Tonight," that their productions should be entirely nonfictional. For some reason, documentary producers have a prejudice against invented stories. It is a prejudice that is not shared by those responsible for making the army's training films. "The Next of Kin," the training picture, for example, is an invented story, and an effective one, too. Nevertheless, the documentary people have decided to keep fictional imagination out of their work, and now that they are turning their attention to the war they see no reason to modify their attitude.

What they are going in for, mainly, is the detailed reconstruction of things that have happened. That is the basis of "I Was a Fireman," the National Fire Service picture. It reconstructs events during the London blitz as accurately as human endeavor can accomplish. Reconstruction is the basis also of the various other full-length films now in preparation.

★ ★ ★

A scene from "I Was a Fireman" was being shot when I was in the studio. It represented a fireman's rest room. The most prominent objects were a billiard table, a piano, and many photographs of film stars pinned to the wall. The firemen seen in this film are real firemen, people from Rotherhithe and Wapping who actually did in the blitz what the public will here see them doing all over again on the screen. The directors feel that professional actors' styles would impair the effect of actuality which the documentaries seek.

It has always been a characteristic of this type of British film to work from a strictly economic viewpoint. Its interest in men and women is in their activities as wage-earners, as platelayers, as railway workers, as farm hands, and so on, not as, for example, husbands and wives, or churchgoers, or pleasure seekers, or any other thing. This attitude is preserved in the new war films, which largely show the men and women of Britain in their jobs.

'Hamlet' Experiment in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

A revived and widespread interest in the arts is to be noted in Eire. Symphony concerts have increased in number and have received such support that scores of people have been unable to obtain admission. Ballet has also won a host of votaries and performances have become more frequent.

There is a growing audience for drama of the better kind. But the Peacock Theater, which has seating accommodation for only 102, was never quite filled at any performance of the American folk play, "Sun-Up," which was produced with an all-Irish cast. Nevertheless, the reception was such as to encourage the promoters to persevere, and the presentation of the American play is regarded as a significant step.

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At the Gate, Lord Longford's company has presented "Hamlet" with Ronald Ibbs in the chief role. The production, by Gerald Pringle, was obviously an experiment. It was interesting but its success is doubtful. The opening scene was played in what appeared to be bright moonlight and was taken at a speed which deprived it of its significance. Ronald Ibbs hardly sustained the grief portrayed in the early scenes. It seemed to be the aim of this Hamlet to make the best of things and even to treat serious moments as opportunities for jest. Nevertheless, there were some delightful touches in his interpretation.

The production, as a whole, bore too much the stamp of levity and was occasionally transparent in its mechanics. Its value lay principally in showing the limitations of the liberties that may be taken with such a classic.

Louis D'Alton's latest play, "You Can't Be Too Careful," had its première at the Olympia Theater, Dublin.

In an unavoidably slow opening act, we meet the author of a best-selling novel, admirably played by Louis D'Alton himself, and the Kilboy family, consisting of a precocious child, an editor father given to using Latin phrases, a worried mother, a daughter who is ill-tempered and insincere, her more charming sister, and a lazy brother who likes to make money the easy way that eventually ends in trouble.

★ ★ ★

In the second act, the trouble starts. The pace accelerates as the Kilboys slowly realize that they are the people in the author's novel, "Oh, Cursed Spite."

Mr. D'Alton now sets himself the task of transforming his characters and having them work out their salvation according to their interpretation of their counterparts in the novel. He shows skill, and he brings about the transformation with ease. Finally, he faces the problem of averting tragedy and, if he solves it theatrically, the effect is acceptable.

The play, once it gets under way, is full of laughter. There are several scenes of high comedy and others of equally good farce. The central idea is new in the theater, and for that reason alone it is one of the most interesting plays staged in Dublin this season. The production suffered slightly from the large size of the stage at the Olympia, but Mr. D'Alton, as producer, successfully met most of the difficulties.

J. J. H.

'The Barber' Sung in English

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Opera in the "American manner" attracted a capacity audience to the Pasadena Civic Auditorium on June 2, when the Opera Associates, headed by Richard Lert as conductor, and George Houston, stage director, gave an up-to-the-minute presentation of Rossini's "Barber of Seville." A racy new English version and a livelier tempo brought the score down to date and provided a healthy argument for those who would refurbish old works for modern taste.

The singers were young and personable, and they invested their acting with becoming naturalness. Especially successful were Virginia Card as Rosina; George Burnson as Don Basilio, and Douglas Beattie as Doctor Bartolo. Stage settings were simple and striking. This was the second opera studied this season by this ambitious group, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" having been presented earlier in the year.

Another attempt at opera in English, this time an all-American score, was made at the Los Angeles City College, where a group of young artists presented Douglas Moore's "The Devil and Daniel Webster," text adapted from Stephen Vincent Benet's play. Hugo Strelitzer, in charge of the opera department, made the most of the considerable opportunities which the score affords. There is real drama in the situations, heightened by effective music. Jack Shafer took the part of Webster, with John Arnold Ford and Wynne Davis cast in other important roles.

Pasadena's Bach Society gave its final concert of the season, presenting "Phoebus and Pan" in the beautiful gardens of the Severance estate. The lily pond, with its Greek columns, flanked on either side by gaily costumed members of the chorus, formed a rich setting for the unfolding of a charming story, delightfully set forth by a group of soloists that included Thora Matthiason, Ruth Terry-Koechig, James White, Lee Gilmore, E. Frederick Barth, and Julian Lieban. Richard Lert, writer of the English translation, was in charge, and maintained the performance upon a high plane of musical excellence.

This season has witnessed the unfolding of an idea that augurs well for our musical development. Some seasons ago, a group of indefatigable young musicians met on Sunday evenings in an improvised studio, where their programs of unusual music came to be known as "Evenings on the Roof." Last fall, it was evident that the quarters were no longer adequate, so they moved their concerts to the Assistance League Auditorium, but kept the name, and have continued to provide some of the city's most interesting musical evenings. The last but one of the programs was devoted to the songs and piano music of Charles Ives, although not all programs are composed of modern works.

H. D. C.

Assistant Surgeon General Warns Nation on Alcoholism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The United States is today experiencing a growing problem of alcoholism and no adequate measures are being taken to cope with it, according to an authoritative survey completed by Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General.

The percentage of alcoholics to the total population has been going up almost continuously since the repeal of prohibition, and alcoholism as a cause of crime and poverty has become greater and more evident, Dr. Kolb reported.

Although the Assistant Surgeon General does not himself advocate the return of the Eighteenth Amendment, he says frankly that "certain measures of regulation concerning liquor control are necessary," and he says that it behooves the nation "to devise means to protect the susceptible and to help the victims of it—alcohol—in so far as this can be done."

He calls attention to the fact that there is simply no real comprehension of the nature and scope of alcoholism in the United States, that no sufficient steps are yet being taken to develop the basic scientific statistics in order to deal with the problem, and that in consequence there is little public appreciation of how acute the problem actually is.

Admissions to Hospitals

Citing the admission of alcoholics to hospitals as revealing one phase of the problem, Dr. Kolb notes that while in 1922—a prohibition year—the admission rate for alcoholism stood at 2.5, it went up steadily from 1933 to 1937—repeal years—and "has since declined slightly."

Crimes due to alcohol are of medical as well as legal and social significance, and they indicate to some extent the prevalence of serious alcoholism, this survey shows. It concludes that the relation between alcoholism and crime has not been given the thorough study that it deserves.

By way of comparison Dr. Kolb points to studies which disclose that a half century ago intemperance figured as one of the causes of crime in 50 per cent of the cases and was the sole cause in 16.87 per cent. And the comparison, although it cannot be precise, throws a burning light on the gravity of the problem today, and on the basis of an exhaustive study of the relation between alcoholism to crime in Massachusetts, shows that more than 90 per cent—as against 50 per cent a half century ago—of the adult population of prisons, to which prisoners are sent for misdemeanors, are there because of offenses caused by drunkenness, and that about 50 per cent of persons receiving sentences to penal institutions have committed offenses related to alcoholism.

Judge Zottoli's Figures

Dr. Kolb cites as authority for these Massachusetts statistics Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Municipal Court of Boston.

While the available figures for insanity, deaths, hospitalization, arrests and crimes due to alcoholism are considered inadequate to serve as the basis for definite conclusions on the extent of serious alcoholism in the United States, Dr. Kolb estimates that there are at least 200,000 persons in the country whom alcohol has completely mastered, thus constituting serious problems to themselves, to their families and to their communities.

"It also may be safely assumed," he says, "that at any one time there are in the country 1,000,000 or more persons who, because of excessive indulgence and special susceptibility, are in danger of becoming chronic alcoholics. It is not possible to make even a reasonable estimate of the number of additional persons who are exposing themselves to accidents, disease, and social hazards because of overindulgence in alcohol. The total picture is, however, a large one that deserves the serious attention of health officers as well as social planners in general.

"Alcoholism is largely a health problem, but it cannot be divorced from its social and legal features."

Information Wanted

In order to approach the problem of alcoholism intelligently, Dr. Kolb emphasizes that it is desirable to have more accurate information about all of its phases so that better methods of prevention and cure can be devised. He offers the following recommendations:

1. Comprehensive studies should be made in order to acquire accurate knowledge as to the prevalence and social consequences of alcoholism, including crimes due to it, and of alcoholic deaths. Such studies will require the co-operation of health officers, peace officers, welfare workers, and hospital executives.

2. A survey should be made of the treatment facilities and the effects on the alcoholic of various methods of handling him.

3. Above all, we need to know more about the fundamental causes of alcoholism and the nature of the physical and mental changes that make users more and more susceptible and less amenable to treatment. The psychologist, the psychiatrist, the internist, and the laboratorian all have a place in this field. In the meantime, we should do the best we can with the knowledge that we have.

4. The fact that the ratio of male to female alcoholics is six or seven to one clearly indicates that in the majority of instances something besides susceptibility produces chronic alcoholism. The difference is doubtless to social customs and the general attitude as to what is right and wrong for the two sexes. There is here a strong suggestion as to the desirability of education about the effects of alcohol that would have as one of its objectives the building up of a public conscience that, by social pressure, would discourage excesses in either sex.

With respect to the need for certain measures of regulation concerning liquor control, Dr. Kolb points out:

Regulatory Measures

"This is recognized and the various states have adopted different measures that are more or less effective, but which is many cases could doubtless be improved. Two states have complete prohibition, two have prohibition of all liquir save beer, some have state monopolies, some have prohibition and local dispensaries, and there are regulations as to places and time of sale, but in some of the states the control measures seem to be designed more to regulate business than to discourage excessive drinking.

"Local option is allowed in 34 states, and since the repeal of the more or less ineffective national prohibition in 1933, more than 5,000 communities have returned majorities against the further sale of liquor."

Alcoholism, the Assistant Surgeon General contends, is today a large problem that is poorly handled in many parts of the United States by health, welfare and police agencies.

"There are needed," he concludes, "more comprehensive statistics, more extensive facilities for treatment, a wide dissemination of facts, control measures designed to prevent excesses, and, above all, research into all phases of the subject so that the facts may be uncovered that will lead to effective measures of prevention and cure."

Uniform Blacklists Designed To Root Out Nazi Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In an effort to expose and root out additional billions of Nazi capital estimated to be working secretly for Hitler in the Western Hemisphere, a group of lawyers from many nations met here and recommended adoption of uniform blacklists by all American countries.

Beyond the $10,000,000,000 of Axis assets already frozen or blocked by action of governments in North, Central, and South America, other billions are escaping control, the lawyers declare. This is done by many devices for hiding the true identity of firms serving the Axis.

The lawyers, headed by Dr. E. J. Bruno Weil, a German-born Jewish refugee, addressed their petition to two international agencies. These are the Inter-American Juridical Committee, sitting at Rio de Janeiro, and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, Washington.

Well Disguised

"The finances with which the Anti-American activities of the Axis propaganda are carried out in different American Republics, do not emanate fom the German Government, but from German business enterprises, disguised in different ways," the lawyers assert. "The facility with which Germany acts in this respect, the instructions given to the 'Auslandsdeutschen' by the highest German officials, the technique they acquired in hiding the identity of German enterprises, make it difficult to uncover the machinations of Axis agents, who are in the economic field even better disguised than military spies.

"For the purpose of severance of economic and financial relations, the old conception of nationality or citizenship is not sufficient. The Germans were the first to destroy this theory. The racial and ethnical character they gave to their laws and jurisprudence, their insistence that former subjects who had sworn allegiance to other countries continue nevertheless to retain German nationality, their basic maxim: "Recht ist, was dem national-sozialistischen Staat nuetzt" (Law is what is useful to the National-Socialistic State), make it impossible to limit to Axis citizens alone the measures to be taken pursuant to Recommendation V of the Rio de Janeiro consultations last January.

Clear Distinction

"Therefore it is recommended that uniform rules and laws should be applied throughout the three Americas to make the fight more effective and to put the Axis rights and interests at the disposal of the American Republics in accordance with uniform rules. In so far as possible under national legislation and policy, similar rules and laws should be applied throughout the three Americas to avoid confusion, to make the fight more effective and to put the Axis rights and interests, frozen or blocked in the Western Hemisphere, at the disposal of the American Republics in accordance with uniform rules."

On behalf of refugees from Germany, or from lands put under the Nazi yoke, the lawyers recommend that all of the American Governments make a clear distinction between victims of Axis aggression, and nationals of Axis countries. The action of the United States is commended in allowing the free disposition of property by all persons arriving in the United States before Feb. 23 of this year.

AMUSEMENTS

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, June 20, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Let Us Fortify Our Children By Encouraging Them to Form Habits of Friendliness

By Beth S. Hollyer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a world which sometimes seems to be entirely at cross purposes, do parents think often enough of the value of teaching—and practicing themselves—the art of simple friendliness?

Especially in large cities, our children are more or less hedged about with precautions, and their early natural tendency to accept their fellow beings as friends is discouraged. Who hasn't been charmed when greeted by some unknown three-year-old with an artless: "Hello, who are you?" Or upon being taken into the complete confidence of a young fellow citizen while waiting for a bus on a street corner? Yet parents often feel they must say "Don't" to this childlike, friendly reaction to strangers. Isn't there some way that we can substitute a "Do" which will safeguard our children and preserve at the same time an admirable and helpful trait of character?

Sharing Their First Friends

Perhaps it can be accomplished by encouraging little children to bring their friends to us, and by making our homes at all times havens of hospitality. If small Jane and Jimmy prattle to the mailman, we too can greet him as a friend. If they tell of the jolly man down the street, who looks like Grandpa, then we can say, "Why don't you have him stop to see us when he goes by some day?"

Preoccupied with duties and secure in our own circle of friends, many of us dislike to spend the time it takes to be friendly with our city neighbors, the tradesmen, the people who drive the buses and wait on us in stores. As we go about our business, each is shut off from his fellows by a wall of indifference. It is only the children who look with interest and affection on human beings in general. And in our desire to protect them, too often we teach them not to do so, if not by actual command, at least by precept.

If we but try it, friendliness—not inquisitiveness or an aimless intrusion into the lives of others—can be a great help in our daily lives. This was brought home to me within the year during the worst storm of the winter. The weather had been extremely cold, but calm, when I had set out on a shopping trip that day. In the middle of the afternoon, cold and a bit bedraggled, with my shopping basket heavily laden, I found myself waiting for a bus on a downtown corner in a blizzard so fierce and sweeping that I could scarcely see the woman waiting two feet distant.

A bus bumbled up, and we all surged forward.

"Only twelve allowed to stand—next bus, please," the driver shouted, and I stumbled back to the curb, distinctly put out by my whole predicament. Then I heard a small chuckle, and a voice: "They say that women should stay at home on bad days, and I suppose we should be ashamed, but it really was nice when I started—I just had to exchange some Christmas things."

Warmth In the Blizzard

That was my case exactly. I looked appreciatively at my companion. She was a little roundish woman, with very bright blue eyes, and very red cheeks. Gray hair curling under a small black hat. She looked so friendly and understanding that I felt more amiable at once, and confided that I too had waited a long time to make some exchanges.

Naturally, this led to the weather, and the weather to her daughter, who "cold as it was last night" had gone skating. We agreed that the young were hardy, and I heard that her son, only nineteen but at Camp Edwards because he "wants to do his part now," had written home for his skates just before Christmas.

"But," she added, with an air of leading up to an exciting climax, which indeed it was, "we didn't need to send them because he got a ten-day furlough for the holidays after all."

By this time, the blizzard was endeavoring to push us over and getting nowhere. Two more buses had passed without so much as a nod in our direction. I paid no attention to these misfortunes, being deep in a description of my son, a few years younger than hers.

"I don't like a shove, but we should have a turn sometime," she said, and with that we both managed to find places on the next bus to nose up to the curb.

When she got off, not long after, we said good-by in the manner of old friends. I noted that her street was "Cherry Street," and somehow it seemed particularly appropriate.

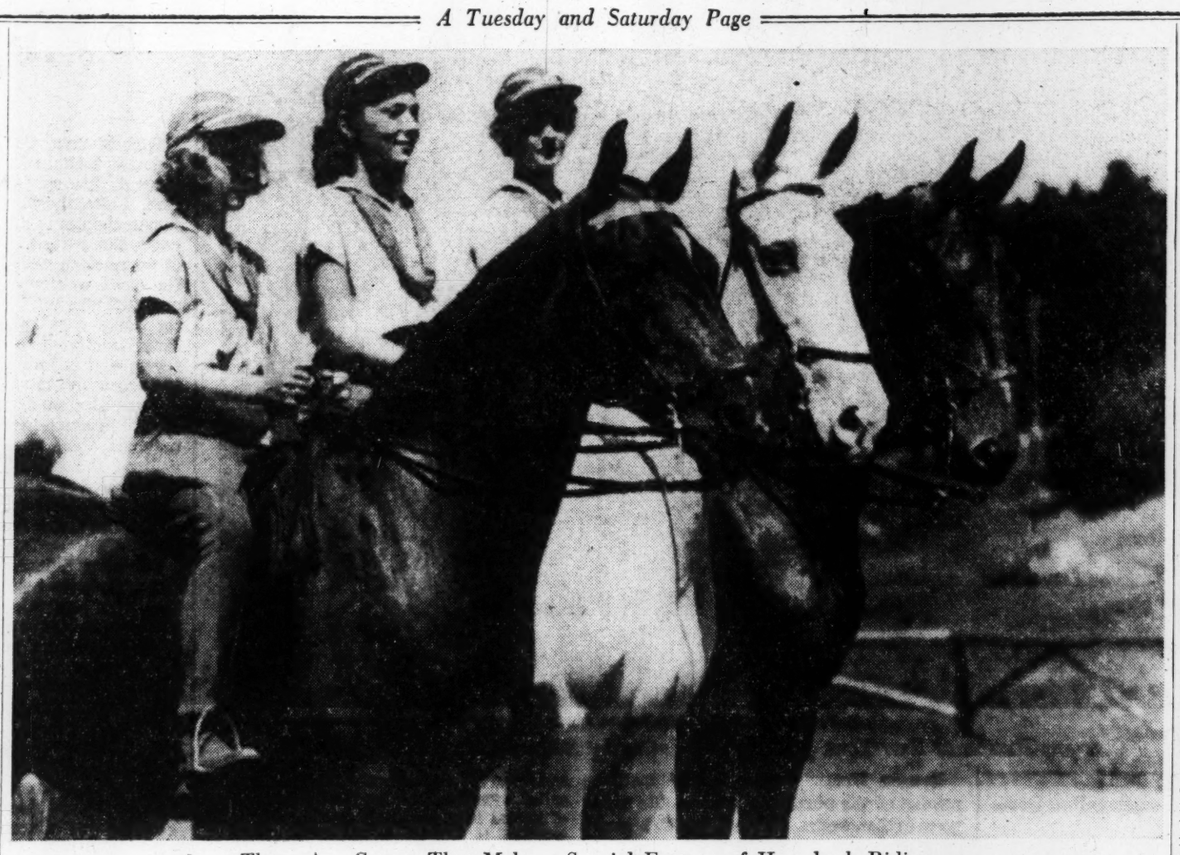
Attracted More

It must have been something in my expression that prompted the bright-cheeked youngster with whom I finally shared a seat to begin to talk to me after that. She asked a direction first, and we discovered that we were leaving the bus at the same corner. Before long, I learned that she was a waitress in an institution up the street from us, that she lived away on the other side of town, and usually had to get up at 4:30 in the morning to arrive at work on time. This was her day off, and she was returning for duty.

As we walked up the street together, she told me that her sister was being married that month, and that she herself had a fine "boy friend." So, we, too, were friends by the time we reached my house.

"Well, I'll think of you when I go by around 5:30 in the morning," she called cheerfully. We hadn't even mentioned the blizzard, which still roared.

Nor was I cold as I went inside. Friendliness, I find, has its practical uses, and I, for one, am going to encourage it in my children.



There Are Camps That Make a Special Feature of Horseback Riding

We may all go back to the horse-and-buggy age, at least for the time being; although it is more likely that most of us shall mount shanks' mare. But what child has not yearned for a pony, or to ride a beautiful sleek horse with an alert expression like any of these? The horseback camps, wherever found, provide riding instruction as part of the camp fee, and usually include a rich experience with horses, such as daily riding, a horseback pack trip or two, and, best of all, a chance to learn what companionship with a horse can mean. These young equestriennes are at Teela-Wooket, the horseback camps of the Green Mountains in Vermont.

Start Teaching Your Children To Swim When They Are Little

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Start your children swimming at home. What could be better than to teach Junior or Mabel to swim in the family tub.

Swimming is not instinctive with children and it is apparently not as easy for them to learn to swim as it is for them to walk. But most children take to water as naturally as they do to an old friend.

A swimming teacher not long ago saw a nine months old baby fall into a pool. No one was near. Before she could reach the pool about 10 seconds had elapsed. When she finally got the baby to the surface all it did was gurgle with pleasure. The teacher experimented with the very young baby and found that it automatically held its breath each time it was placed under water. This seems to be the reaction of most young children.

But since correct breathing is perhaps the most important thing in learning to swim it should be taught early in the game. The young child can begin soon after he has learned to walk to learn correct breathing for swimming and actual swimming strokes. But the child can be thoroughly acquainted with the water even before this.

Two Don't's

There are at least two important don't's in teaching your child to swim. One . . . . never throw him into the water and expect him to swim immediately. Two . . . . don't transmit your erroneous fears of the water to your child. Just try to rid yourself of these fears and never say anything about them to anyone else.

To teach the child to breathe properly Miss Peggy Ann Howells, New York swimming teacher, says a good way is to crumple up a piece of tissue paper and place it on the table. Then tell Junior to breathe in through his mouth and blow out through his nose.

When he is able to blow the paper off the table by exhaling through his nose he is ready for the next step:

Which is scooping up water and trying the same type of breathing that was tried with the paper. Only this time blow out through the nose into the handful of water. Then let him try floating in the tub, explaining to him how the water is a force to hold him up. Let him try breathing in through his mouth while in the tub and exhaling through his nose so that he blows bubbles in the water.

Get Them Used to Idea

Take the children and let them watch other people swim. Don't try to make them swim the first time they are taken to a pool unless they express a desire to do so. Give them a little time to get acclimated.

Sound is greatly intensified in indoor pools and may be a little bewildering, so it is better to see that Junior goes swimming when other children are in the pool. Let the child play with toys at first.

The pool seems to be the ideal place to teach. It allows the mother to feel secure because she knows that her child is being properly watched and taken care of. Most pools provide professional instruction which is very important. Although the mother can start her child at home, a professional teacher needs to give the child actual instruction on the way to swim so that he may receive the fundamentals correctly.

He need have no fear of the water if early taught to manage himself in it. But a mother needs to guard her thinking and her "don't's" so that he will not get an idea that he should be afraid.

Kicking and The Crawl Stroke

Once the child is happy and comfortable in the water he can be taught to hold onto the side of the pool and learn to kick. Secondly, he is taught the arm movements. Miss Howells believes the crawl stroke should be taught first since it is basic to the other strokes and because the co-ordination is simpler.

She tells the child that its feet are the motor, its arms the rudder and its breathing the exhaust. This usually pleases the imagination of the child and he exerts even more effort to learn the sport of swimming.

Instead of getting in the water with the child and making him feel dependent on you it is better to stay on the edge of the pool and use a long pole to which the child can hang and swim in on his own steam. This gives him confidence without having someone right there beside him. **Jane Griffith**

How the Camp Supplements The School

The Summer camp has been playing a unique and distinctive role in the education of children, and many parents feel that the training received in a good summer camp is one of the essentials of a well-rounded education, and must be continued regardless of the financial effect of the war. Since only a small part of one's real education for living and working is acquired from school texts and formal classroom work, the summer camp is significant in its capacity to supplement the school in the all-round education of the child.

Blackouts And Summer Camps

If a blackout should become advisable, there is no place where a blackout would be attended with so little inconvenience or so little tension or fear as in a summer camp. A campfire under the trees is the only light after dark campers would realy miss, and even campfire programs could be held before dark.

A good summer camp in, say, the mountains is not only safe from the war of nerves caused by blackouts, air-raid alarms, incessant radio war news, the movement of sailors and soldiers and a sense of insecurity instilled by war talk by adults. Children who attend summer camps will be the least affected by the war.

Facing the War Together And Without Fear

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Western Australia

It is now some years since I last wrote to this page, but that does not mean that I have been neglecting to read or benefit therefrom. Far from it, the Education Page of the Monitor holds a vital interest for any mother on this, or any other part of the globe.

The problem I would like to write about this time, is that of the attitude to adopt with reference to small children and the war. Recently there came over the air through a local Western Australian station, an interesting session on this subject and it was a strong point throughout that young children should be encouraged to face the situation as squarely as would be possible under the particular circumstances surrounding it.

* * *

I suppose it is fairly clear to most parents in the world today that the war is not just an abstract thing which is happening in some remote country, and which could never touch those in a more fortunate land. This point of view is daily growing more unfounded and most of us who have perhaps had that idea tucked away, are now roused by the fact that war is actually knocking at our portals. Whether this is the case with all of us or not, the fact remains that the war obsession is so rampant today that it enters our homes willy-nilly wherever we are, and if we, as parents are wise enough and alert enough, we will prepare the child thought and arm it to cope with the situation. Each of us has our own methods and principles on this matter, but to face the thing at least from the purely commonsense angle is something each of us can do.

For instance, when I was a very young child the effects of the last war hit and smashed our family right in the center with such consequences that my childish thought was filled with horror for many years afterward at the mention of that word.

* * *

Since those far-off days, practically until after this war started—over 20 years—that same horror marched with me, so that the strains of an open-air band or the sight or sound of a street orator always had the same fearful effect, something more introspective, of course, as the years went on. Then when the recruiting began early in 1940 I was faced with the immediate solving of this difficult problem, and I took the whole thing down and reviewed it thoroughly, facing each aspect as it presented itself, and so overcame it forever. But the moral of it was, that the way to lay a ghost is to lay it.

As a consequence we have been most careful with our three small children, to face each aspect of the war as it has been presented, both from inside and outside the home. In the matter of A. R. P. they have had a share in the preparations, and are perfectly disciplined in the training of precautions, showing no fear or the slightest disturbance, at the same time learning just what we understand these things to be.

(Mrs.) M. C. L. C.

(A Saturday Column)

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The Home Forum

Hills of Ohio

NOBODY SEEMS EVER to have said much about the hills of Ohio, and it is time that somebody should speak of them. For hills are not just hills, so that to have spoken of the hills of Massachusetts or Kentucky is to have covered hills in general, including Ohio. There are subtleties in hills, as in people or cities or books. And the proportioning of constituent qualities in the Ohio hills makes them unlike the hills of any other part of America.

They have their own beauty in the autumn. When New England is aflame with the most brilliant reds against backgrounds of evergreen or birches, when Missouri is oak bronze and Oklahoma's dry hills are outlined by ravine-like canyons of luminous cottonwoods, southeastern Ohio possesses something of them all. Maple groves that are chiefly yellow reveal enough edges of pink to suggest the brilliance of New England. Deep woodlands are in the bronzed reds of many kinds of oak, the iron brown of shellbark hickories, the soft yellow of native poplars.

But splotches of color against the earth are most characteristic of the region. A green meadow reaches halfway up the hillside. Close above it, where the soil is thin, the hill is scarlet with sumac or tawny with broomsedge and lingering goldenrod. A pasture field has one symmetrical yellow maple in it, so large that it is noticeable for a mile or two. A cutover area is brightened by the varnished red of a solitary gum tree. Thicket fence-rows can be traced by low dogwoods in deep claret. In hillside hollows, there are patches of papaw bushes in banana yellow. And, wherever there is nothing else, there are locust trees in faded-out colorlessness to sharpen the color of everything near them.

Nor could these hills be mistaken in winter for any others—by anyone who knows hills. So many of the trees of the region have dark bodies that they seem coal-black against the February snow. And, when the snow has gone and the tone of the landscape is low and dark, the band of beeches round the side of this or that hill is a silver mist among the rest of the trees.

But it is as spring comes and points toward summer that the hills best represent the region. For they were settled by men and women from New England and Virginia who had notions of things, and half their beauty has been man-made. No farther back than the beginning of this century there were communities where white-painted Virginia fences ran for an eighth of a mile in front of substantial houses, built by someone who had decided to come on over from the Shenandoah valley; where peacocks strutted in the road, and deer looked inquiringly from orchard parks across the way. And, in such regions as Marietta, there are people so completely New England still that they could be moved back to Brattle Street in Cambridge, Massachusetts, tomorrow morning, and no one in Harvard Square would ever suspect that they had been away. These people brought gentility and strength to their transforming of a pioneer world.

So, when spring comes, something expressive of the best in man supports the natural beauty of the hills. White houses and barns stand high in orchards of peach blossoms, plum blossoms, pear blossoms, apple blossoms. Green pastures with cattle and sheep in them, fields of growing wheat, austere waiting cornfields, and squares of lush woodland stretch away as far as the eye can see. Redbuds in solid purplish pink fill thickets, and dogwoods are white along fencerows and woodland. A man who had purchased wool in every corner of England where there are sheep, and loves the English hills, believes there are no more beautiful hills anywhere than those of a half-dozen Ohio counties in springtime.

A touch of austerity keeps them from ever becoming merely nice hills. They are rugged and challenge conquerors, especially as one goes southward along the Muskingum River. And as one looks across from West Virginia or Kentucky, where hills have the proportions of mountains, one sees ranges of sturdy bluffs just there before one in Ohio. But through them one always sees gentler slopes to the northward. In the depths of some of these sterner hills, men sweat in coal mines. Or they busy themselves with the clay of the potter in what has become the pottery capital of the world.

Generations of crusaders have done their share in making these hills friendly to life. Under the incessant persuasion of all sorts of zealous persons who believed in a more livable world, who thought it no crime to hunger for something that still seemed out of reach, the people of the hills have long been thinking about elemental problems. Champions of human freedom maintained stations on the underground railroad, when getting slaves through to Canada was not easy. Circuit riders and other evangelists saw to it that nobody ever had opportunity to become wholly self-satisfied. In the region of the coal mines, to the present day, one can hear floating up out of the quiet of the hollows on Sunday afternoon, on Sunday evening, in the middle of the week, such songs as:

"Sing them over again to me
Wonderful words of life."

Apostles of education built colleges—almost a college for each county—and around every one of these there is a circle in which men have more than ordinary faith in the potency of ideas.

The men who go away take the spirit of the hills with them. The errand that lures them is something that they have thought about in hill quiet—the painting of pictures, the writing of poems, the proclaiming of a freshly-needed truth. They cry out with something of thoughtfulness and aspiration and high resolve. That is what the hills of Ohio stir them to do.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN

By Courtesy of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CITY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK (1889)": *A Painting by Edward Moran*

EDWARD MORAN was a popular marine painter of the nineteenth century. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1829, and emigrated with his family to America in 1844, settling in Maryland. As a boy, he showed talent for drawing, which he was unable to indulge because of the hardships of his life. He was determined to become a painter, however, and, by dint of perseverance and industry, he eventually gained recognition. The sea provided him with his subject-matter. He admired and copied the paintings of the great English artist, Turner, whose influence is discernible in many of his seascapes. A series of thirteen historical marine paintings, among them "The Landing of Leif Ericsson," "The Debarkation of Columbus," "Henry Hudson Entering New York Bay," and "Iron Versus Wood" (the battle between the Cumberland and the Merrimac), providing a kind of nautical history of the United States, is his best-known work.

"The City and Harbor of New York," painted in 1899, is the result of patient study and observation. Although Moran cannot be called a great painter, he belongs to a group of honest and sincere craftsmen, who contributed to the distinguished tradition of marine painting in America.

H. H. A.

Sentinel

I saw you stand
As a bird about to fly—
Your thoughts grand
As the mountains, high
As heaven.

Those who passed you by
Unthinking,
Could not guess, as I,
You held a world, apart,
Safe, at that moment,
In your heart.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

Wild Strawberries

We are the fortunate who own
Within our memory's store a week
When wild strawberry wind has blown
On us and we have gone to seek
The hiding-places, parting grass
And vine with fingers taut with haste.
Few long-remembered hours surpass
These in their fragrance, color, taste.

ELAINE V. EMANS

In Honor of the Queen

THE GARRISON was the principal source of the town's income. It counted in normal times a few thousand men, all artillerists, and almost double that number in the early autumn, when old levies came back for a few weeks of training. For quarters the troops had a set of medieval barracks or armories located on an island in the middle of the town. One reached the cobblestoned parade square . . . by means of a bridge. It was on that side of the square, too, where the bridge was located, but separated from the parade ground by a deep moat, that the townspeople gathered on August 31 to watch the annual parade in honor of the Queen.

That was indeed a glorious day. From early morn every house, the mansions of the rich as well as the dwellings of the poor, was adorned with the national tricolor. We boys were up early, for that day Mother took the silken orange-colored sashes from the cedar chest and fastened them around our waists with a fine bow so that the tassels hung on the left side about the level of the knee. Grown-up men wore orange ribbons in their lapels, and women had a small bow of orange silk on their dresses.

The officers of the garrison came out in gala uniform that day, with a plume of black feathers in their shakos and an orange sash around their shoulders. . . .

The parade started promptly at eleven o'clock. The regiment was drawn up along three sides of the square, with the band in the middle of the parade ground. At the moment that the colonel commanding the garrison, accompanied by his adjutant, came riding through the gate, the bugles blared forth. When they were silent, the command rang out to fix bayonets and present arms. That was a most solemn minute. While the troops stood at attention and the officers drew their swords, the majestic tones of the national anthem rolled out.—From "That Day Alone," by PIERRE VAN PAASSEN. (New York: The Dial Press.)

"If you do believe in God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR MASTER, Christ Jesus, healed sin, sickness, lack, and death instantaneously through his spiritual understanding of God. Luke, the physician, records in the fourth chapter of his Gospel, "In the synagogue there was a man, which had a spirit of an unclean devil," and Jesus rebuked the devil, evil, and it "came out of him, and hurt him not." And in the same chapter Luke also records that in healing Peter's mother-in-law, Jesus "rebuked the fever; and it left her: and immediately she arose and ministered unto them."

Jesus used no drugs, no material methods, to produce healing. Nor did he recommend their use. He understood and utilized the power of divine Principle, omnipotent Truth, which is God. He recognized God as the one and only Physician, the divine healer of both mind and body.

Christian Science has come to this age to reinstate the healing works of the Master, who said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It comes to destroy the works of Satan, evil. The divinely inspired message of Christian Science, based on the Master's teachings, is going out today to heal storm-tossed, tired humanity of sin, sickness, sorrow, pain, fear, lack, and death.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 4): "God, Spirit, is indeed the preserver of man. Then, in the words of the Hebrew singer, 'Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise Him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God. . . . Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases.' This being the case, what need have we of drugs, hygiene, and medical therapeutics, if these are not man's preservers?"

Christian Science states that man is the perfect reflection of God, Principle; that he is spiritual, incorporeal, immortal, invariable—forever untouched by sin, sickness, or death. Man is the idea of infinite Mind; he expresses goodness, health, beauty, individuality. Christian Science reveals the fact that man is indispensable to God, Truth; without man, Life would be unexpressed. The reflection and that which it reflects are absolutely inseparable.

Sickness cannot be conquered by studying medical treatises, pathology, or physiology—by learning more about matter. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 460), "Ontology is defined as 'the science of the necessary constituents and relations of all beings,' and it underlies all metaphysical practice. Our system of Mind-healing rests on the apprehension of the nature and essence of all being,—on the divine Mind and Love's essential qualities." This Science shows us how to overcome disease by utilizing the spiritual truth that health is a quality or condition of Mind, therefore ever present, eternal, ever expressed by man. Sickness is a false suggestion of the carnal mind, an illusion of the so-called material senses, a mental concept over which we have God-given dominion. Understanding the spiritual fact about man enables each one to claim his Love-bestowed birthright. We can prove that man is eternally strong, healthy, perfect, for the teachings of Christian Science are practical and demonstrable here and now. But no drug has any power to change a false belief, to cure an illusion, to destroy a hypnotic suggestion; therefore drugs cannot heal disease.

As the omnipotence of Love becomes clearer to us, the discords of human experience gradually disappear. Recognizing man's spiritual oneness with Love's ever-present affluence, and ceasing to believe in material power, so called, we cannot lack any good thing, whether it be health, joy, supply, ability, home, or opportunity. For as we seek a better understanding of God and His creation, all these things are added to us.

He who believes that God, good, is supreme cannot attribute power to matter. Mrs. Eddy asks on page 218 of Science and Health: "Why pray for the recovery of the sick, if you are without faith in God's willingness and ability to heal them? If you do believe in God, why do you substitute drugs for the Almighty's power, and employ means which lead only into material ways of obtaining help, instead of turning in time of need to God, divine Love, who is an ever-present help?" And she adds: "Treat a belief in sickness as you would sin, with sudden dismissal. Resist the temptation to believe in matter as intelligent, as having sensation or power."

Sickness is a temptation, and we need not yield to it any more than to sin. We have God-given power to rebuke any diseased or sinful condition—whatever its name or nature—and conquer it. Realizing that sickness is a false belief, a mistake, which can be corrected, gives us new courage and confidence and assurance that we can be healed through the understanding and demonstration of infinite Truth. We can prove today that man is spiritual and perfect; that he manifests infinite Life, immortal wholeness.

Divine Science declares that there is in reality no disease. Materially, diseases are classified as acute or chronic, curable or incurable. Christian Science avers, and proves, that all diseases are curable. All things are possible to the great and only Physician, our Father-Mother God. He created happy, perfect, healthy, spiritual children, and they reflect Him constantly and eternally. And through Christian Science we can claim our divine heritage here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Indien gij wèl in God gelooft"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

ONZE MEESTER, Christus Jezus, had een geestelijk begrip van God en daardoor kon hij zonde en ziekte oogenblikkelijk genezen, gebrek overwinnen en den dood te niet doen. Lucas, de geneesheer, schrijft in het vierde hoofdstuk van zijn Evangelie: „In de Synagoge was een mensch hebbende eenen geest eens onreinen duivels," en Jezus bestrafte den duivel, het kwaad, „en de duivel . . . voer van hem uit, zonder hem iets te beschadigen." In ditzelfde hoofdstuk verhaalt Lucas, dat, toen Jezus de schoonmoeder van Petrus genas, „hij de koorts [bestrafte], en de koorts verliet haar; en zij van stonde aan opstaande, diende hen."

Jezus maakte geen gebruik van medicijnen of stoffelijke geneeswijzen om de genezing tot stand te brengen. Evenmin raadde hij anderen aan deze te gebruiken. Hij begreep de macht van het goddelijk Beginsel, de almachtige Waarheid, die God is en paste deze macht toe. Hij erkende God als den eenen en eenigen Geneesheer, den goddelijken genezer zoowel van het gemoed als van het lichaam.

De Christelijke Wetenschap is in deze eeuw tot ons gekomen om de wijze, waarop de Meester zijn genezingswerk verrichtte, in eere te herstellen. In Johannes (8:31, 32) zegt Jezus: „Indien gijlieden in mijn woord blijft, zoo zijt gij waarlijk mijne discipelen, en zult de waarheid verstaan, en de waarheid zal u vrijmaken." Deze Wetenschap is gekomen om de werken van den Satan, het kwaad, te vernietigen. De door God geïnspireerde boodschap der Christelijke Wetenschap, die op de leeringen van den Meester is gegrondvest, gaat heden voort om de vermoeide, door stormen geteisterde menschheid van zonde, ziekte, zorgen, pijn, vrees, gebrek, en dood te bevrijden.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft op blz. 4 van *Christian Science versus Pantheism:* „God, de Geest, is inderdaad de behoeder van den mensch. Vandaar de woorden van den Hebreeuwschen zanger, ‚Wat buigt gij u neder, o mijne ziel! en wat zijt gij onrustig in mij? Hoop op God, want ik zal Hem nog loven: Hij is de menigvuldige verlossing mijns aangezichts en mijn God. . . . Die alle uwe ongerechtigheden vergeeft, die alle uwe krankheden geneest!" Met dit feit voor oogen, hebben wij dan nog medicijnen, hygiëne en medische geneeswijzen noodig, indien deze den mensch niet in stand houden?"

De Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart, dat de mensch de volmaakte weerspiegeling van God, het goddelijk Beginsel, is; dat hij geestelijk, onlichamelijk, onsterfelijk, onveranderlijk is en dat hij nooit door zonde, ziekte of dood kan worden aangetast. De mensch is de idee van het oneindige Gemoed; hij brengt goedheid, gezondheid, schoonheid en individualiteit tot uitdrukking. De Christelijke Wetenschap openbaart, dat God, de Waarheid, het niet zonder den mensch kan stellen, want zonder den mensch zou het Leven niet tot uitdrukking zijn gebracht. De weerspiegeling en datgene, wat wordt weerspiegeld, zijn onmogelijk van elkaar te scheiden.

Door een studie te maken van medische verhandelingen, van ziektenkunde, van physiologie of door meer omtrent de stof te leeren, kan ziekte niet worden overwonnen. Op blz. 460 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Ontologie wordt omschreven als ‚de wetenschap van de noodzakelijke bestanddeelen en de onderlinge verhoudingen van alle wezens,' en hierop is alle bovenstoffelijk werken gegrond. Ons stelsel van het genezen door het Gemoed berust op een inzicht in den aard en het wezen van alle zijn—op het goddelijk Gemoed en op de wezenseigenschappen der Liefde." Deze Wetenschap toont ons, hoe wij ziekte kunnen overwinnen door de toepassing van de geestelijke waarheid, dat gezondheid een eigenschap of toestand van het Gemoed is en dat zij daarom immer tegenwoordig, eeuwigdurend en altijd door den mensch tot uitdrukking wordt gebracht. Ziekte is een bedrieglijke inblazing van het zinnelijk gemoed, een begoocheling van de zoogenaamde stoffelijke zinnen, een verkeerde gedachtelijke voorstelling, waarover wij de ons door God gegeven heerschappij bezitten. Een ieder, die het geestelijk feit omtrent den mensch begrijpt, kan op zijn geboorterecht, dat hem door de Liefde wordt verleend, aanspraak maken. Wij kunnen bewijzen, dat de mensch tot in alle eeuwigheid krachtig, gezond en volmaakt is, want de leeringen der Christelijke Wetenschap kunnen hier en nu in toepassing worden gebracht en met bewijzen worden aangetoond. Doch geen enkel geneesmiddel heeft de macht een verkeerde geloofwijze te veranderen, een waanvoorstelling te genezen of een begoocheling van het hypnotisme te niet te doen. Dit is de reden, waarom medicijnen ziekte niet kunnen genezen.

Naarmate de almacht van de Liefde beter door ons wordt begrepen, verdwijnen de wanklanken uit onze menschelijke levensondervinding. Wanneer wij 's menschen geestelijk éénzijn met den alomtegenwoordigen overvloed der Liefde erkennen, en wij niet langer in een zoogenaamde, stoffelijke macht gelooven, zal het ons nooit aan het goede, in den vorm van gezondheid, vreugde, overvloed, een tehuis of de mogelijkheid om vooruit te komen, ontbreken. Hieruit volgt, dat, indien wij er naar streven een beter begrip van God en Zijn schepping te verkrijgen, alle deze dingen ons zullen worden toegeworpen.

Wie gelooft, dat God, het goede, oppermachtig is, kan niet langer macht aan de stof toekennen. Mrs. Eddy stelt op blz. 218 van *Science and Health* de vraag: „Waarom zoudt gij voor het herstel der zieken bidden, indien gij niet eens gelooft, dat God bereidwillig is en het vermogen heeft hen te genezen? En indien gij wèl in God gelooft, waarom stelt gij dan medicijnen in de plaats van de macht van den Almachtige en gebruikt gij middelen, die u er alleen maar toe voeren, langs stoffelijke wegen hulp te verwachten; waarom wendt gij u in tijden van nood niet liever tot God, de goddelijke Liefde, die een altijdtegenwoordige hulp is?" En zij voegt hieraan toe: „Behandel een geloof aan ziekte, zooals gij zonde behandelen zoudt: werp het onmiddellijk van u. Weersta de aanvechting tot gelooven, dat de stof intelligent is en gewaarwording of macht bezit."

Ziekte is een verzoeking, waaraan wij evenmin behoeven toe te geven als aan de verzoeking tot zondigen. Wij bezitten de ons door God geschonken macht om iedere ziekte of zondigen toestand, wat ook de naam of aard hiervan zijn moge, terecht te wijzen en te overwinnen. Door te beseffen, dat ziekte een waangeloof is, een fout, die verbeterd kan worden, herkrijgen wij den moed, het vertrouwen en de zekerheid, dat wij, door de oneindige Waarheid te begrijpen en toe te passen, kunnen worden genezen. Heden kunnen wij bewijzen, dat de mensch geestelijk en volmaakt is en dat hij het oneindige Leven, de onsterfelijke volkomenheid, aan den dag legt.

De goddelijke Wetenschap verklaart, dat er in werkelijkheid geen ziekte bestaat. In de stoffelijke wereld worden ziekten onder acute of chronische, geneeslijke of ongeneeslijke gevallen gerangschikt. De Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart en levert het bewijs, dat alle ziekten geneeslijk zijn. Alle dingen zijn den grooten en eenigen Geneesheer, onzen Vader-Moeder, God, mogelijk. De geestelijke kinderen, die God heeft geschapen en die Hem ononderbroken en in der eeuwigheid weerspiegelen, zijn gelukkig, volmaakt en gezond. Hier en nu, kunnen wij door de Christelijke Wetenschap ons goddelijk erfdeel opeischen.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Thing to Remember Is Question of Degree ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

WASHINGTON, June 20—Members of Congress like Donald M. Nelson. Nearly everyone likes Mr Nelson. He is doing one of the outstanding jobs in Washington. And yet the Truman Committee report, attacking the dollar-a-year men in the WPB which Mr. Nelson heads, probably ends a "honeymoon." It means that Mr. Nelson, who was generally considered almost too sacred to attack, is now subject to possible widespread criticism and defense.

The thing to remember about this dispute is, largely, that it is a question of degree. Mr. Nelson's War Production Board has done a good job. The question is, could it have done a better job? It might be asked, as Senator Tom Connally did Thursday on the floor, what good it does to criticize something that by now is ancient history. "What good," Mr. Connally demanded, "is it to sit down and tell these men what they should have done six months ago?"

Much can be said for this viewpoint. But on the other hand, the progress of this war has shown that the careful scrutiny of Congress of executive procedure at almost every point has yielded results. Examination of Army and Navy contracts by Congressional committees has saved taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. At a time when Congress has delegated so much power to the Executive that it finds time hanging heavy on its hands, in policy matters, it can and has been immensely valuable in carrying its investigative functions into the realm where these policies are being applied.

Command Good Deal of Prestige

The Truman Committee is a group of intelligent men that commands a good deal of prestige in Congress; in fact, substantially more for one reason or another than the House subcommittee which, in apparent anticipation of the report, hastily issued its own blanket exoneration of dollar-a-year men earlier in the week. On the Senate Committee are Carl Hatch, Tom Connally and James Mead, to name three from the Democratic side, and Joseph Ball, Styles Bridges and Ralph O. Brewster of the Republican side. One or two members have occasionally used hectoring procedure against witnesses in the protracted hearings but in all cases some other member of the committee saw to it that the witness had his say in court. Partisanship has been absent and, on the whole, the committee stands high among legislative bodies I have observed. The committee is not dominated by its chairman to such a degree as most, and seems rather a co-operative, bipartisan enterprise, sincerely interested in getting at the facts of a problem.

When Mr. Nelson appeared before the committee last Jan. 28 there was a skirmish then on the question of dollar-a-year men that most people have forgotten. Both sides spoke frankly and said exactly what they thought. The committee criticized the procedure by which highly paid executives are loaned by industrial concerns to WPB at $1 a year, while still drawing home office salaries and passing on matters affecting the home industry. Mr. Nelson, on his part, without yielding an inch, stoutly told the committee it was "hampering" the war effort by making "honest, straightforward men afraid to come down here."

The feeling engendered by this controversy was not one of ill-will, however basic the clash may have been. Mr. Nelson gives the impression of personal bigness in his relationships, and seems to be the type that is not greatly influenced by personal differences. Members of the committee sensed this feeling and indicated then, what they said on the floor of the Senate yesterday, that they were not reflecting on Mr. Nelson, but that indeed they were trying to save him: "to protect Donald Nelson," as Mr. Truman put it to the Senate, "from some of the people who might cause him a great deal of embarrassment later in the year."

Arguments on Both Sides

It is easy to pass a snap judgment on this fundamental issue, but those who are really trying to get at a solution must acknowledge that there are arguments on both sides. Again it is largely a question of degree, and blanket indictments or acquittals hardly apply. On the whole, it is this writer's personal view that WPB has gone too far in protecting certain industries though certainly it has never repeated the almost irretrievable blunder made by OPM under William S. Knudsen of delaying the conversion of the key auto industry for a whole precious year.

One aspect of the controversy really comes down to the basic question of businessmen in government. Businessmen and industrialists are helping to save the nation today. They have done much in the past 18 months to retrieve themselves from the cumulative criticism which the 1929 debacle and all the succeeding years of the New Deal heaped upon them. But businessmen are human, like all of us, and where the $100,000,-a-year head of a big corporation is called on to make decisions for the government, intimately affecting his home company and his own industry, it requires a superhuman detachment to break away from old prejudices and loyalties. Instance after instance can be cited of delays or interruptions in WPB conversion orders where a hard-boiled attitude might have been wiser. It is not any specific instance, but the cumulative effect of such cases that has produced upon me the impression that the WPB dollar-a-year men needed to be stiffened by recruits from other sources. It is to be hoped that the Truman report will not result in destructive bickering but will be carefully weighed and result in personnel changes where they are needed.

The Country Speaks: Bunker Hill

As One Lecturer to Another ..... *By Leavitt F. Morris*

He could have been Browning's "Pied Piper." That is, except for his goatee, cape-like coat, and broad-brimmed hat tipped at a rakish angle. He attracted more attention with the children and grown-ups during Charlestown's morning observance of Bunker Hill Day than did the Legion band and the balloon and pop corn vendors.

He didn't play a flute, either. But the kids and grown-ups tagged on behind as he walked briskly toward the Monument. Perhaps it was the rhythmic tapping of his cane on the cement that got the crowd. Or maybe it was the high wing collar and flowing black tie. Anyway, this man was different. That's how some of the youngsters put it. Particularly Tony Palento.

Tony spotted him first, or rather his out-of-State car as it swung into Monument Square. Tony was one of several urchins hanging around the corner waiting for just such prey to escort on a tour of historical Charlestown. The kids in Charlestown pick up quite a piece of change doing this sort of thing. There was the usual mad scramble. But Tony had a head start. With the agility of a monkey he leaped to the running board and while clinging to the open window gave his rapid-fire sales talk

Tony was hired. The Bunker Hill Monument was their first stop and as they moved up the walk, Tony chanting his memorized lines about the 220-foot granite obelisk, men, women, and children fell in behind, eyes glued to the stranger.

"Who is he?" asked one bystander.

"I dunno," said another, "distinguished looking, ain't he?"

Tony moved his charge down to the statue of Colonel William Prescott and in his shrill, monotone voice continued his lecture.

"This is the fellah that said 'Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes.' Ya can see his name right there," Tony said, pointing a grimy finger toward the base of the statue.

This brought a chuckle from the "distinguished looking" gentleman and for the first time he spoke. His words came clean and clear, like the deep gurgle of a brook.

"Sonny," he said, laying a hand on Tony's shoulder, "when I was about your age I visited Bunker Hill. That was about 1882. This is my first visit since. Do you know the first thing I did? I ran up and down the stairs of that Monument. I suppose you've done that many times."

Tony said no he hadn't. Like some other Charlestown boys, Tony probably hadn't been any farther than the door.

The crowd grew considerably as Tony escorted the visitor to the small museum in back of the Monument. Just as Tony started his "piece" a commotion among the bystanders muffled his words. Into the circle broke a newspaper photographer, camera opened for action. The crowd closed in.

"What's going on here?" boomed the voice of a policeman, moving his arms like a swimmer as he waded into the crowd.

"That photographer's wanting to take pictures of that kid and man," the woman on tiptoes said. "He's an important man, I guess. Looks like he dropped in from India, China, or some far off place."

"Move back, you folks," the officer yelled. "Give the photographer a chance."

"Say, I know who that is," shouted a man pulling a piece of paper and autograph pencil from his pocket. "That's —."

The Legion Band blared forth with a Sousa march and his words were lost.

The crowd moved away to watch the doll carriage parade forming in the Square.

Tony and his visitor stood alone.

"That was a nice lecture, Tony. A good job." His eyes twinkled as he slipped a folded bill into the little urchin's hand.

Shoving it into his pocket Tony scooted down the hill, eyes alert for another customer but still unaware that the distinguished gentleman he had just left behind was Burton Holmes, world traveler and lecturer for a half-a-century.

To Change the Subject:

I Knew Bob Best ..... *By R. H. M.*

It appears that the American journalist, Bob Best, has become the "Lord Haw Haw" of Vienna. Someone in his name and voice—almost certainly it is Best himself—radiocasts Nazi propaganda from Austria. This is one of the most astounding Benedict Arnold cases of modern times. Best deliberately rejected his country and openly went into the service of America's most implacable enemy. He is actually helping in an effort to destroy the nation of which he was a member.

It is startling for one to see such a change in his own friend and colleague. All the more since Best is an authentic, native, "old line" American. He has inherited no Irish tradition of hatred toward the British. No ancient urge for reviving Roman grandeur was bequeathed to him. His heart never felt the glow for restoring St. Stephan's millennial kingdom. In his veins flows none of the blood of Hitler's "super men." He is a native American from our most ardently patriotic region, the South; he is of Protestant origin, even the son of a preacher, and was reared in the most genuine American traditions.

But now he is a traitor. When officially invited to come back to his country, he refused. He chose to stay and work for Hitler.

Why did he do that unspeakable thing? Perhaps no one can say exactly why, not even Best himself. He once had high ambitions; he didn't paint bright visions of himself betraying his country. And he had many good traits. He was often generous and frequently very helpful. He even had streaks of extraordinary kindness. He took great risks to save his friends, even Jews, from Hitler. Now he is speaking against the Jews, and for Hitler.

One of the main reasons for that personal debacle is that Best became spiritually dispossessed and bitterly self-centered. He ceased to "belong" to anything except his grievances. Colleagues were promoted about him, but he remained in one place. Other journalists became rich and noted. Best didn't. He grew sour and lived on his sourness.

His whole world came to be reduced to a coffee house, an office, a telegraph station, a little group of friends—and enemies. Exalting Bohemianism, he never established normal family relations. Departing from the plain speech of his parents, he became very vulgar in language. Nowhere was there a high loyalty, either to family, professional skill, truthful reporting, or a moral standard which may be called honor.

Best was picturesque. He wore a big hat, affected quite a swagger, imagined himself a kind of Dr. Johnson. He met many people and dreamed of being a kind of oracle. He was, in a way, a Vienna institution. In all this affectation he resembled other Vienna journalists serving the foreign press. They were almost all "Prima Donnas," too, and full of swagger. But the other journalists were faithful to certain loyalties. They "belonged." Best was a self-stranded derelict.

He furiously hated Roosevelt. He seemed to have a kind of animosity toward movements for common people. Though half-worshiping Vienna, "Red Vienna," he was often bitter toward the Socialists. He displayed a kind of glow when Major Fey and Chancellor Dollfuss killed them. Never strong himself, he adored "strong" men. He appeared to enjoy running about after haughty, cruel Prince Starhemberg, a native Austrian Fascist.

He became completely estranged from America. He avoided revisiting it. He so abhorred its government and its New Deal and its democratic confusion and its idealistic movements for weaker men and women that he betrayed his country. He didn't choose Naziism so much as he chose supreme selfishness.

I have heard not a few Americans here talk almost exactly as Best used to talk in his Vienna café. They would applaud 95 per cent of Best's tirades. They show the same furious hatred for the government, for policies designed to help common people, the same vulgarity, pride, and consuming egoism.

Some of them—covertly—are helping Best help the Nazis.

'Furious Expansion Program' in Gliding

A selected soldier can be trained to guide one of a fan-like train of gliders in a few weeks.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the twelfth.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

Out in the desert mountain regions where the American bald eagle teaches its young to fly, United States soldiers and officers are learning to fly in gliders, forerunners of an army of American commandos whose massed formations one day may literally darken the rising sun.

It won't be next week, nor next month, but it doesn't take so very long to train a soldier to guide a glider plane that is towed behind a big airplane.

The engineless gliders, made almost completely of wood, can be turned out like packing crates once the proper manufacturing momentum is gained.

A selected soldier, volunteering for this newest and one of the most thrilling of war's tasks, can be trained to guide one of a fan-like train of towed gliders in a very few weeks. He wins promotion to a sergeantcy in the training period, and pay of approximately $150 a month.

At Twenty-nine Palms, in the high desert east of Los Angeles, a small group of officers and men of the Army Air Corps have been busy for some time writing the first few slow pages of what may develop into one of the most important official volumes of the war.

Air Conditioning

The desert is warming up now. June, July, and August are far from being the popular months at the winter resorts in this area that is so delightful when snow is on the peaks. The odd-looking cubicles on the sides of the neat new buildings and barracks at Condor Field glider school at Twenty-nine Palms are needed even now; they will be important in the hotter weeks just ahead. They are the air-conditioning system, a refinement of the age-old desert cooling-by-evaporation method.

As you drive down the westward slope from the tiny separated villages known collectively as Twenty-nine Palms, what appear to be toy airplanes flash as they turn against the deep, cloudless blue of the desert sky. Their highly polished wings glisten as they turn into a certain angle against the sun, and the next second they vanish utterly, swallowed up by the blue.

Nearing the flat surface of dry "Mesquite Lake," which is the air field, you see the "toys" metamorphosed into almost dainty, silent, bird-like flying things that hover, wheel, dive, lift, and soar as if they were alive. One settles down on the runway in front of the hangars, wobbles quickly to a stop, and leans over on one of its long, narrow, gleaming wings, as if tired.

On the next runway three are being hauled along by an engined airplane of large size and some antiquity. As the four craft poise with extended wings just before all four leave the ground, the three gliders spread out behind the other look, in comparison, like gay, bright-colored butterflies chasing a dull and clumsy moth, which is also deplorably noisy.

However, that's the way tow-gliding works; and that's the art, or the knack, that thousands of young men will be learning in glider schools throughout the Southwest in weeks and months to come.

Far, Wide and High

Right now the earliest of the mass of learners are using whatever equipment there is to be had. The shiny, dainty gliders in use first at Twenty-nine Palms were sport models, sailplanes, gliders in which one of the field's several recognized experts could glide far, wide, and high, using natural air currents from mountain sides, the air-lifts under certain clouds, and the thermals where air masses of different temperatures meet, to ascend high into the sky.

The activity now at hand, however, is not sports but business, the business of preparing to send sky trains filled with troops and equipment across vast spaces against certain objectives. The great army of trainmen is only starting to assemble but, as noted before, they learn rapidly, and the construction of aerial passenger and freight cars is one of the simpler and easier of America's series of mass-production tasks.

It is commonly supposed that Germany is far ahead of the rest of the world in glider technique and construction. This is doubtless true. A recognized authority on gliders and gliding has recently written that Germany had 300,-000 qualified glider pilots before the war broke.

Licensed glider pilots in the United States as late as 1940 could be measured in the low hundreds, and there were only 45 commercial glider pilots. However, glider meets were held in many parts of the West in the several years before 1942. Knockdown gliders and sailplanes that could be towed behind an automobile and launched by use of the auto down a flat field or with a winch powered by the automobile, were becoming more common.

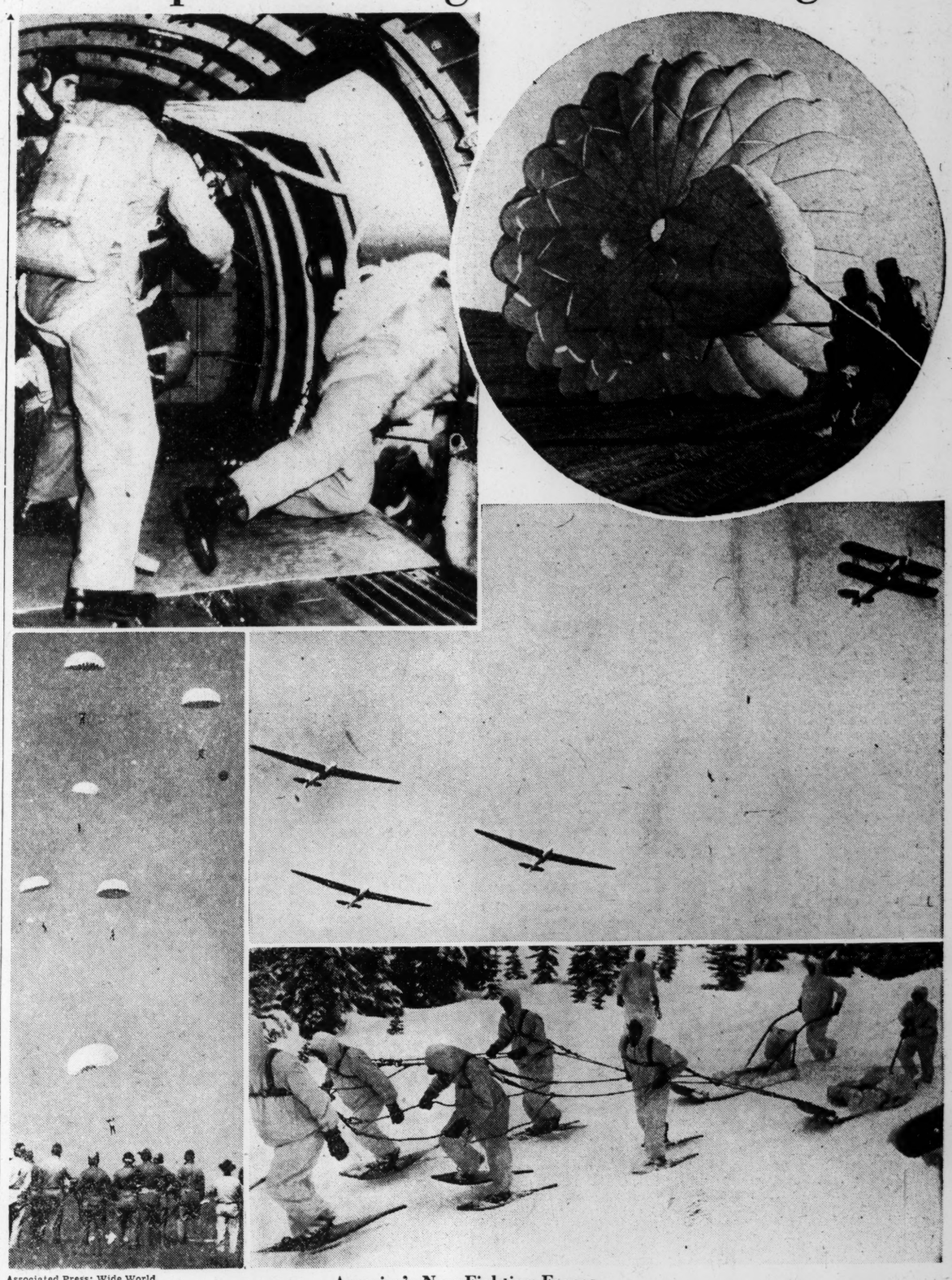
Bowlus Sailplanes, Inc., under supervision of one of the West's leading exponents of the art of powerless flying and Briegleb Sailplanes, to mention only two experienced manufacturers in this area, have "ships" flying in the training service so far established by the Army here.

Maj. Gen. Ralph P. Cousins, commanding general of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center at Santa Ana, has recently announced selection of sites for four air fields at which it is planned immediately to train 3,000 men as glider pilots. The fields will be at Clovis, N. M., Fort Morgan, Colo., and Ackerly and Plainview, Texas.

This first training plan, which is even now being put hurriedly into action, looks toward the use of gliders about the size of medium bombers or airliners, each to carry 15 men with rifles, machine guns, and even light cannon. Multiplying 3,000 by 15: even that would make quite an invasion army.

What may follow is open to the widest speculation. It is not impossible to transport light tanks and their crews in gliders. And it has been reported that some of the sky transport trains used by Germany consist of the engined plane, or "locomotive," and as many as six "cars," or gliders.

Some of the greatest names in the manufacturing end of aviation are mentioned in connection with the plan sfor building the towable sky fleet. This means assembly lines, if wanted, that can turn out literally never-ending swarms of sky cars. The Army itself refers to this work as a "furious expansion program" under way in the field of gliding—now!



Associated Press; Wide World

America's New Fighting Forces

With parachutes, skis, snowshoes, and gliders, the forces of the United States are training for special military tasks. Marines are shown at the upper left jumping from a plane in recent practice maneuvers. A new type of parachute recently developed which utilizes a center cone easing the shock at the opening and causing a slower descent, is shown at the upper right. Landing of the Marines in mass in a simulated blitzkrieg attack: lower center. Use of troop-carrying gliders towed by a plane, as shown in the center picture, is being developed by the Army, as the accompanying story on Camp Twenty-nine Palms in Southern California reveals. Mountain troops in the Pacific Northwest are shown at the lower right training on the slopes of Mt. Rainier, State of Washington.

The Marines Land by 'Chute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 17—In a peaceful river valley 15 miles northeast of here, hard-hitting, superbly trained Marine sky troopers are learning how to carry on warfare behind enemy lines.

This is the site of the new Marine Base Paratrooper School—largest in the West—located at Camp Gillespie at Santee, Calif. Recruiting phases of the work have been under way for weeks, according to Maj. M. L. Dawson of the United States Marine Corps, commander, and the tempo of the work in this specialized field of training is steadily being stepped up.

Training of recruits at Camp Gillespie starts with a two-week intensive hardening course, which includes wrestling, calisthenics, and long jogs into the near-by country. Then the men jump from platforms of varying heights to get used to the shock of landing, and to become used to parachute harness.

At this point the class moves to Camp Gillespie, which, incidentally, was named in honor of Archibald H. Gillespie, famed early-day Marine who was first military governor of what was then South California. He also participated in the early revolt against Mexican rule in California.

At the camp the men learn more about parachuting by leaping from 250-foot captive towers, and later from free-fall towers to learn how to alight without serious effects.

"By this time in their training these men are psychologically eager to do the real thing, and look forward to making the actual leap from planes," explained Major Dawson. "It is rather odd, too, that the men make the first two jumps from the plane without thinking much about the possible results. The third jump is considered the big hazard. So far, none have refused to make the jumps."

The enlisted men, 18 to 32, are paid $50 a month in addition to base pay, and the officers $100 a month additional in the paratrooper service.

In actual combat, these sky troopers are dropped behind enemy lines, and their objectives are to cut communication lines, destroy water supply, wreck bridges, etc. It is up to them to find their way back to their own lines.

Winter Troops Well Trained To Skis and Mountain Lore

Pacific Northwest

Members of Uncle Sam's mountain and winter regiments are expert skiers and much more. In fact, the term "Ski Troop" is a civilian name for them. The Army's terms "winter" and "mountain" indicate the rigorous, all-round training that these troops must undergo.

Men are chosen for this type of service largely through recommendation of members of the National Ski Association, and while the ability to ski is important, it must be backed up by hardihood and some training in camp and mountain lore. It is pointed out that a city youth might be an expert skier and become a "babe in the wood" under the strenuous weather, altitude, and terrain conditions necessary in a mountain regiment.

In addition to ski proficiency, training as forester, camper, mountaineer, timber cruiser, lumberjack, guide, ranger, experience in fishing, hunting, and knowledge of geology and meteorology are all considered.

Skiing, however, is a major part of training. Members of a mountain regiment which had been training on Mt. Rainier all winter simply walked away with trophies in the famous Silver Skis Race at Paradise Valley this spring. Although a civilian took first place practically all the others were captured by Army men in competition with the best skiers of the West. Not only did they win this downhill race from an elevation of 10,-000 feet, but they have learned to excel in slaloms, cross-country, touring, and even jumping.

Chosen as they are, rather for general aptitude and training in mountaineering, not all recruits can ski. But they soon learn. The more experienced, some of them teachers and experts, teach them and it is not long before the unit is capable of the technique of maneuvering in the snow with mass formation which, performed in their white ski suits, is a sight for newsreel cameras.

Training includes the use of motorized toboggans, the art of dragging loads in harness over difficult terrain, and a dozen other techniques from cooking and sleeping in a snow cave to negotiating glaciers. They must know how to care for themselves under the most extreme and hazardous conditions of altitude, weather and subzero cold. They must know summer defense in the mountains too with melting ice and snow to deal with. In a final test, they must learn to "live off the country."

With all its rigor it is a popular division where men of like talents work together. Many have joined, how many cannot be told. And yet there is a call for many more. The National Ski Patrol in all parts of the country are on the lookout for men qualified. The Army has made it possible for those to transfer where they are known to be capable. Knowing beforehand is important. The Army cannot waste time in training men who cannot stand up as mountaineers.

Without going into details, it is not difficult to see why so many mountain men are needed. It is certain that they are not being trained to guard pleasure resorts in the mountains. A relief map of North America with its coastal mountains indented with vital passes partially reveals the answer. Then there is Alaska. Much is going on in Alaska that is not being told at this time.

Army Posts Plan Cash on Delivery

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—With the double purpose of getting rid of bookkeeping and enhancing the "dignity and efficiency" of soldiers, the Army announced intention today of trying the experiment of requiring cash for purchases on military posts.

The War Department said the new procedure would be tried in the field "very soon."

Soldiers at present may obtain credit at post exchanges, barber shops, pool rooms and bowling alleys on their post, obligating a portion of their monthly pay.

Casey Stengel Calls Paul Waner Greatest Line Drive Hitter He Ever Saw

Veteran Outfielder Gets 3,000th Hit Off Sewell

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Comment was flowing free and fast late yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of Paul Waner's 3,000th major league base hit. But none was more flattering than that which came from Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves.

"Waner is the best line drive hitter I ever saw," Stengel said. "And I've seen a lot of them. He can straighten out those pitches as well as any of them. I don't care how far back you go. He has a knack for it. And remember that he probably has more power than any hitter his size. Look at his extra-base hit record, then look at him. You think: how did he do it?"

Has Great Eyes

Coach George Kelly of the Braves, the first man to shake Waner's hand after he had lined one of Red Sewell's pitches cleanly to center field in the fifth inning of the Pirate series opener, had this to say: "Paul is one of the greatest. He is gifted with great eyes. He can see balls an inch or two off the plate and let them go by. They have to pitch to him. They can't get him out on bad balls. I know I couldn't do it. I'd swing at anything."

Among the spectators in the press box, looking down on the historic Waner single, was Eddie Collins, Red Sox general manager and one of the six other big leaguers to go over 3,000.

"I honestly cannot give you my opinion of Paul's ranking among the top hitters of all time," Collins said, when approached. "I've seen him play only about half a dozen games. Why, I was in baseball for more than 25 years before I even saw Pittsburgh—the city, I mean. But the man's record speaks for itself. He has 3,000 hits. How many others have?"

Seventh Member

To keep the records straight, Waner is the seventh member of the 3,000-hit society. The others and their totals follow: Ty Cobb, 4,191; Tris Speaker, 3,515; Honus Wagner, 3,430; Eddie Collins, 3,313; Nap Lajoie, 3,242; and Pop Anson, 3,081. Paul also has made 200 or more hits eight years; has scored 100 or more runs nine times; led the N. L. with 131 runs batted in in 1927, and that same year was the league's most valuable player; three years was chosen on the All-Star team; hit the most doubles three years and the most triples twice, and once hit four doubles in one game, to tie a record.

Now that Waner has reached his goal, he probably will spend the rest of the season in a utility role. Stengel said before yesterday's game that he was asking too much of Paul when he played him every day. With respect to Waner's long and colorful career, it must be said that balls have been dropping in short right field that should have been caught. Nobody knows this better than he does. But as a pinch hitter and an occasional right fielder, Paul will continue to earn his pay with the Braves.

Briefs . . . The Pirates close their series here tomorrow with a double-header . . . Monday is an open date in the Hub . . . The game originally scheduled for that day was moved up to make the twin bill tomorrow . . . Waner reached 3,000 against the club with which he toiled for 15 years . . . The touring Red Sox play two at Chicago tomorrow . . . Monday is open for them, also, and they are in Detroit on Tuesday . . . The Braves wasted enough scoring chances to win half a dozen games yesterday, before they lost out in the 11th, 7-6 . . . The Stengelmen tied up the game in the ninth at 4-all, only to lose when Bob Elliott hit a home run with two men aboard . . . Nanny Fernandez' homer with one man on base, also in the 11th, went for naught.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	17	.712	
Boston	34	24	.586	7½
Detroit	35	31	.530	10½
Cleveland	32	29	.525	11
St. Louis	30	33	.476	14
Chicago	24	35	.407	18
Philadelphia	26	40	.394	19½
Washington	23	38	.377	20

Results June 19

Boston 1, Chicago 0.
Detroit 5, Washington 1.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Brooklyn	41	16	.719	
St. Louis	34	22	.607	6½
Cincinnati	33	27	.550	9½
New York	31	31	.500	12½
Pittsburgh	29	31	.483	13½
Chicago	30	33	.476	14
Boston	27	39	.409	18½
Philadelphia	17	43	.283	25½

Results June 19

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6 (11 inns.)
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
New York 6, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.

Chapman Seeks Active Service In Air Forces

NORFOLK, Va., June 20 (AP)—After serving five months as a physical instructor at the Norfolk Naval Training Station, Sam Chapman, former ace outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics has shoved off for the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Washington, D. C., to begin flight training.

Chapman, a native of Tiburon, Calif., volunteered for aviation service several weeks ago. Now a Chief Petty Officer, the ex-All American halfback at the University of California will revert to seaman, second class, but has the opportunity of attaining commissioned status as a reserve ensign.

"I want to get out where there's some action," Chapman declared when he filed application for flight training.

He was a member of the Golden Bears' football team which defeated Alabama, 13-0, in the Rose Bowl game of 1937. He was signed by the Athletics in the summer of 1937, and went directly from the campus to Philadelphia, where he established himself as one of the most powerful sluggers in the American League.

Pros Find Ridgemoor Too Easy

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—United States Golf Association officials, having seen one contestant round Ridgemoor in 62 and a dozen others turn in equally silly scores, are congratulating themselves for not recognizing the Hale America benefit tournament as the national open.

The last two days have been exciting in a way, and the birdies and eagles undoubtedly will continue, but the players themselves have been the first to insist it isn't related even faintly to championship golf. The U. S. G. A. would have been mighty embarrassed if it had yielded to urging and run up its official flag.

Proved Too Easy

Ridgemoor has proved far too easy for the top stars. Even Mike Turnesa, most phenomenal member of the golfing family at present, thought it funny when he scored a second round 66—six under par—to go with his 65 of the previous day.

"It's a little tough on Ben Hogan," he laughed. "He shoots a par 72 and then a 62 and I'm still leading him three strokes."

Hogan's 62 yesterday made Ridgemoor look like a pitch-out-putt layout. Ben, himself, conceded it wasn't his greatest golf. It was just a question of having 11 one-putt greens, he said.

"As a matter of fact, that 62 was all a mistake," Hogan chuckled. "I thought they were going to halve the field after 36 holes and I was giving it everything so that I would qualify for the last two rounds. Now I find everybody is going to play the full 72 holes.

"Somebody ought to tell me these things."

Three-Stroke Lead

As they started the third 18-hole round, Mike Turnesa had three big strokes on Hogan and stood a good chance of hauling down first prize of $1,100. But he couldn't afford to slip to anywhere near par golf because the field still was close.

Tied with 36-hole totals of 135—a stroke behind Hogan—were two dangerous competitors, Horton Smith and Lawson Little. Smith, the game's greatest putter, might take a lot of beating on Ridgemoor, where putting is everything.

At 136 were Jimmy Demaret and Herman Barron; at 137 Denny Shute, Otey Crisman and Mike Sipula; 138, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Dick Metz, Johnny Dawson, Bill Dear, and Wilford Wehrle, the last two amateurs; and at 139 were Byron Nelson, Ky Laffoon, Lloyd Mangrum, and Buck White, eight strokes off the dizzy pace.

Jones Has 75

Much to the disappointment of the gallery, Capt. Bobby Jones could do no better than 75 on his second round and as a result was clear out of the running with a total of 145.

Other prominent stars who had found the pace too fast and retained only casual interest in the tournament included Craig Wood, the national open champion, 143; and Ed Dudley, Jimmy Thomson, and Gene Sarazen, each 142.

Katherine Hubbell Wins Tennis Title

Katherine Hubbell of Vassar won her third straight national college girls' singles tennis championship of Longwood Cricket Club yesterday when she defeated Lonny Myers, also of Vassar, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Hubbell and Miss Myers then teamed to win the doubles title, defeating Dorothy Wightman of Smith and Christine Waples of Bryn Mawr, 6—1, 6—2.

The doubles victory was also Miss Hubbell's third in succession in this tournament. Last week the same doubles combination won the New England championship.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 19

International League

Jersey City 5, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 10-6, Newark 9-9.
Baltimore 5, Rochester 3.
Syracuse 4, Toronto 3.

American Association

Columbus 4-6, Milwaukee 3-8.
Toledo 12, Kansas City 2.
(Other games postponed.)

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-3, San Diego 2-2.
Sacramento 5-1, Portland 3-3.
Oakland 2, Hollywood 1.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 5.

Texas League

Houston 10, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 3.
Shreveport 1, Tulsa 0.
Oklahoma City 6, Beaumont 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8, Memphis 4.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 6.
Little Rock 2-6, Chattanooga 1-4.
Knoxville 3-3, New Orleans 2-0.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6, Hartford 3.
Elmira 6, Binghamton 4.
Albany 3, Williamsport 2.
Scranton 6-2, Springfield 0-3.

Allison Promoted

NEW YORK (AP)—Because of his knowledge of amateur radio Wilmer Allison, former Davis Cup tennis star, has been promoted from captain to major in the Army signal corps.

Takes First Prize

DENVER (AP)—First prize in an art contest open to all Denver high school students was won by Bob Beauchamp, a football and basketball letterman at Manual High.

Played Errorless Ball

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Paul McClung, all-Big Seven halfback at Colorado, played three full seasons in rightfield for the university ball club without making an error.

Joins Select Circle

Associated Press

Connects for No. 3,000

Little Paul Waner of the Boston Braves got his 3,000th major league base hit Friday afternoon, singling crisply to center against the Pittsburgh Pirates, the team for which he played for 15 years. He is the seventh major leaguer to bat out as many hits.

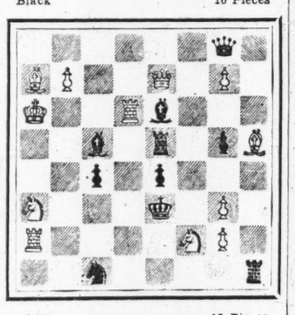
Chess—*by F. R. Chevalier*

June 20, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2463

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



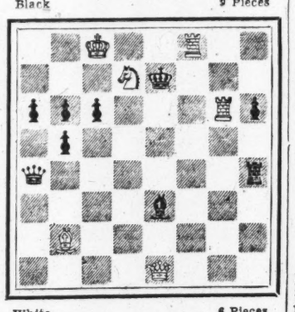
White 12 Pieces
6q1/BP2Q1P1/K2Rb3/2b1r1pB/2p1p3/-
Kt3k1P1/R4KtP1/2kt4r
White to play and mate in two

(First Honorable Mention, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1941.)

Problem No. 2464

By T. M. Stott

Black 9 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
2K2R2/3Ktk3/ppp3Rp/1p6/q6r/4b3/1B6/4Q3
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, January-June, 1939.)

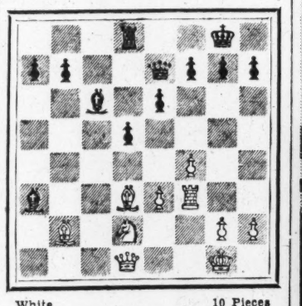
Solutions to Problems

No. 2461. R-K7
No. 2462. 1. B-Kt4 threatens
2. Q-KB5ch
1. . . . P-Kt3
2. Q-K5ch
1. . . . B-Q4
2. Q-Q3ch
1. . . . KtxP
2. QxKtch
1. . . . P-Q6
2. PxPch

End-Game No. 619. White wins: 1 R-R8ch, BxR; 2 Rx Bch, KxR; 3 Q-Rch, Kt-R2; 4 Kt-B6, K-Kt2; 5 Q-R6ch, K-R; 6 QxKt mate.

End-Game No. 620

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win
(Alekhine-Drewitt, Southsea, 1923. A simple stratagem leaves Black helpless.)

Ventnor Tourney

Several of the players originally invited to participate in the fourth annual invitation tournament, scheduled for June 20 to 28, will not be able to get time off from their businesses. Weaver Adams, for example, will not compete. Instead Walter B. Suesman of Providence will represent New England. Others who are expected to play include J. Moskowitz and George Shainswit, both of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, and J. Levin, J. F. Donovan, L. R. Chauvenet, L. Levy, D. H. Mugridge, A. S. Pinkus, and S. Bernstein.

Since Ventnor is within the coastal dim-out area, there will be no evening sessions in the New Municipal Pier Casino. Afternoons will be for regularly scheduled rounds, and mornings for adjourned games.

Problem Award

Third Installment

Fourth Prize: No. 2409. (1B2R1RK/r1qK3K/b4b2/5PKt1/2p1BkP1/7P/5P2/4kt2r.) Fink. The Black Bishop has four very strong variations, beautifully blended with an admirable key move, 1 . . . B-K2 and B-Kt2 shut off the White Rooks, but at the same time unpin the White Queen; while 1 . . . B-K4 and BxKt afford self-blocks with White interference, permitting Knight whites, a delightful quartet theme.

Special Prize: No. 2421. (4b3/3r4/Kt4R2/p1K1k1KRp/2pppp2/1pr5/2qb3kt/Q5BB.) Mott-Smith. This prize-winning theme would have ranked high but for its having been published in an earlier form some years back. There are two contingent threats, one after the random moves of each Black Rook, and the way the Black corrections, 1 . . . R-B2 and R-K6, operate as twin valves, the latter with four-way play, is altogether unique. The problem brings up the very important question how far improved positions, vividly improved, I mean, as in this case, can compete. I wish they might be admitted freely, subject to the new originality introduced.

The three other prize winners, first, second, and third, will be reprinted in diagram form next week.

Alekhine Brilliancy

This game, from the Munich tournament, which Alekhine did not win! shows the champion of the world in a speculative mood, successful, however, in winning the game and the tourney brilliancy prize award.

Ruy Lopez

Alekhine White	Rohacek Black	Alekhine White	Rohacek Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 B-B4	Kt(Kt2)-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 KtxKt	PxB
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 Kt-K5	B-KB3
5 Castles	P-QKt4	22 Kt(Q4)-B6	
6 B-Kt3	KtxP		BxKt(B3)
7 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 KtxB	Q-K
8 PxP	B-K3	24 KtxR	QxKt
9 P-B3	B-K2	25 Q-Q2	Q-Kt3ch
10 P-QR4	R-QKt	26 K-R	Q-B3
11 PxP	PxP	27 B-Kt3	BxP
12 Kt-Q4	KtxKP	28 Q-B	P-Q3
13 P-KB3	Kt-QB4	29 P-KBP	P-Q6
14 B-B2	B-Q2	30 KR-QB	P-Q7
15 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2	31 R-QB2	Q-R3
16 Q-K2	Kt-QB5	32 R-Q	B-Kt2
17 R-K	K-B	33 RxBP	Resigns

Bellome Wins Correspondence Section

Nicholas R. Bellome of Waterbury, Conn., won the 1939-41 North American A Class Championship finals. To do so he needed to defeat Sidney Bernstein, one of New York's strongest players.

Here is the score of the crucial game.

Colle System

Bernstein White	Bellome Black	Bernstein White	Bellome Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 P-KR4	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	31 P-KR5	K-B
3 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	32 P-Kt5	Q-K2
4 P-K3	P-B4	33 Kt-Kt3	R-Kt5
5 B-Q3	P-B5	34 Kt-B5	B-B
6 B-K2	P-QKt4	35 P-Kt6	PxP
7 P-QKt3	B-Kt5	36 PxP	Q-R5ch
8 Castles	Castles	37 K-Kt2	Q-Kt4ch
9 PxP	KtPxP	38 K-R2	Q-R3ch
10 Kt-K5	Q-B2	39 K-Kt2	QxKtPch
11 P-B4	QKt-Q2	40 K-R2	R-Kt8
12 R-B3	R-Kt	41 Q-Q2	Q-R3ch
13 R-R3	R-K	42 K-Kt2	Q-Kt4ch
14 B-B3	B-R3	43 K-B2	Kt-K2
15 P-R4	R-Kt2	44 Q-B2	Q-B4ch
16 P-Kt4	KtxKt	45 QxQ	PxQ
17 BPxKt	Kt-Q2	46 B-B3	P-Kt4
18 P-B3	BxP	47 R-B2	P-Kt5
19 Q-B2	Q-R4	48 B-Kt2	P-R4
20 QxPch	K-B	49 K-Kt3	K-B2
21 B-R3ch	B-Kt5	50 R-B2	B-K3
22 Q-B2	BxB	51 K-R2	R-K
23 R-R8ch	K-K2	52 P-K4	QPxP
24 RxRch	KxR	53 KtxP	K-Kt3
25 RxB	Q-Kt5	54 Kt-B3	R-K6
26 R-B3	Kt-Kt3	55 Kt-K2	K-Kt4
27 B-Q	K-K2	56 B-B	Kt-Q4
28 Q-B	Kt-Q2	57 K-Kt2	P-B5
29 K-B2	Kt-Kt		Resigns

Records Fall In AAU Meet In New York

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—A trio of records were shattered—one twice—in the Junior A. A. U. track and field championships yesterday as athletes from the Far and Middle West dominated individually although the New York A. C. won the team title.

All the record breaking was accomplished by the visitors.

Bob Beierle, the University of Wisconsin strong man, added six feet to the former discus standard; Charles Hlad of Michigan Normal and James W. Smith, of the Southern California A. A., took turns at cracking the 200-meter hurdle mark, and Frank Kaiser of Sacramento Junior College trimmed the 400-meter run time.

Total 101 Points

The New York A. C. Juniors totaled 101 points with the Southern California A. A. second with 40. The Jersey City Board of Education was next with 34 and the Detroit Police fourth with 33.

Despite the day's record breaking, the outstanding achievement was turned in by Bill Watson, former Michigan all-around athlete and the national decathlon champion in 1940.

He won the junior title in the shot put and 56-pound weight throw, was third in the discus, and fifth in the broad jump.

After Hlad had established a time of 23.3 for the 200-meter barriers in the afternoon he was shunted to third in the final when Smith burst through the tape in :23.1 to win the final with Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace only inches behind.

Beierle spun the discus 163 feet, 5¾ inches to obliterate the six-year-old record of Hugh S. Cannon, Brigham Young.

Two Finals

Kaiser, former Des Moines Iowa., prep star, whipped through the 400 meters in :47.3 to pare one-tenth of a second off the mark Cliff Bourland of Southern California set in 1940.

The New York A. C. collected 27 points yesterday in the two finals which were sandwiched into the junior program. John P. Connolly won the 3,000-meter walk for the Winged Foot Club and the veteran Joe McCluskey, now a lieutenant in the Navy, annexed the 10,000 meter run.

Lawson Becomes Instructor For Annapolis Men

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—James Lawson, Stanford's head football coach, gave up his position without ever seeing his team win a game.

Commissioned a lieutenant, senior grade, he left for Annapolis to become an instructor in the physical education department.

Lawson, assistant coach at Stanford for many years, was named head coach early this year to succeed Clark Shaughnessy. It was the big break he had waited for, but he was head coach only through spring practice, never in the playing season.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gordon, Yankees	56	212	29	79	.373
Doerr, Red Sox	51	203	26	73	.360
Reiser, Dodgers	48	191	40	67	.351
Medwick, Dodgers	52	192	24	65	.338
Fleming, Indians	62	228	35	76	.333
Lamanno, Reds	41	133	18	43	.323

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	15	Camilli, Dodgers	10
York, Tigers	14	Mize, Giants	9
Doerr, Red Sox	11	F. McCorm'k, R'ds	9

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	63	Mize, Giants	49
Doerr, Red Sox	50	Elliott, Pirates	45
Di Maggio, Yanks	46	F. McCorm'k, R'ds	42

Most Recent Open Champions

Associated Press

Compete at Ridgemoor Country Club

Lawson Little, left, and Craig Wood, who are taking part in the Hale America national open tournament at Chicago, are the two latest holders of the United States national open championship—Little in 1940 and Wood in 1941. This tournament is taking the place of the open this year.

Scores of Better Than 65 Needed for Golf News Now

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a golfer breaks 70 these days in tournament or private it is interesting, but not sensational. It takes a 65 or better nowadays to make golfers sit up and take notice, to make them say, "What is the game coming to?" No more do readers of sports columns gasp when they peruse an item of where so-and-so got a 69, 68, or 67 at such-and-such a course. They only really enthuse when they read of 65's, 64's, 63's or even 62's.

There have been 62's, and not all of them of recent date. It was quite some years ago that Francis Ouimet scored that figure on the old Hyannisport course, down on the Cape. It was a little over a year ago that Byron Nelson recorded that figure, in private play, on the Inverness course at Toledo, Ohio, the course on which W. Lawson Little, Jr., set a competitive record of 64 in the recent Inverness four-ball.

Tournament Highlight

That was the scoring highlight of the year in tournament play, considering the character of the layout, even though it was bettered in actual strokes by Joe Hoffman's 63 last Monday at Wollaston in the pro-amateur tournament; by Danny Yates's 63 in a private round recently on the No. 2 East Lake course at Atlanta, Ga.; a 63 by Sam Snead in private play on the Chevy Chase course at Washington, D. C., just after he had won the national P. G. A., and a 63 by Craig Wood at Bloomfield, N. J., in an exhibition four-ball charity match, in which his partner was Bob Hope, the comedian and radio star.

The writer does not claim to have knowledge of all the low marks of the year in tournament or private play, the country over, but he can say that from the beginning of 1942 up to this week's Hale America there have been at least 17 rounds of 65 or better, eight of them in tournament play. The record of places and courses where these 65's and under were played is printed below.

Interesting Angle

By no means the least interesting angle to the table is the showing of the amateurs. Johnny Dawson, sporting goods salesman, has a position in golf not unlike that of Bobby Jones, neither being inclined to play as a professional, but neither being eligible for the U. S. G. A. national amateur championship. The one difference is that Dawson has played as an amateur in a number of open and amateur tournaments during the years that he has not seen fit to demand that the U. S. G. A. make an out-and-out ruling in his case. Bobby Jones has played solely in the Masters' at Augusta since he quit other tournament play in 1930.

Leaving Dawson out of it, as an amateur, there remains Joe Hoffman's 63 at Wollaston as an amateur mark equaling the best of any professional in tournament play this year, and Danny Yates's 63 in private play to further increase the prestige of the simon pures, especially as his scintillating round was played on the No. 2 East Lake course, the most difficult in the Atlanta group, notable for the fact that after a 34 out he played the last nine in 29. For years it was Bobby Jones' ambition to break 30 on nine holes. Danny Yates is younger brother of Charlie, the 1938 British amateur champion. Incidentally, it was Danny who earlier this year won a Southern open with a grand aggregate of 285 strokes.

Has Broken 30

Bobby Jones has had 63's or better on East Lake's No. 1 and I'm certain he has broken 30 for nine holes, but here is the prize incongruity: The Grand Slammer of 1930, winner of both the American and British amateur and open titles that year, did not have to qualify for the Hale America, but did play in the Atlanta section, for "tournament seasoning," and scored a 67. That 67 bettered by one stroke any score he made in winning four national opens and tying in two others. His best, in 10 national opens from 1920 to 1930, was his 68 at Interlachen in the third round, on his way to the grand slam, and his 69 in the first round at Winged Foot in 1929.

The table follows:

Score	Player	Place	Course
62	Ben Hogan	Chicago	Ridgemoor C. C.
63	*Joe Hoffman	Montclair	Wollaston G. C.
63	*Danny Yates	Atlanta, Ga.	East Lake No. 2
63	Sam Snead	Washington, D. C.	Chevy Chase
63	Craig Wood	Bloomfield, N. J.	Forrest Hill Field
64	Lawson Little, Jr.	Toledo	Inverness C. C.
65	*Ted Bishop	Auburndale	Woodland G. C.
65	†Johnny Dawson	Oakland, Calif.	Sequoyah G. C.
65	†Johnny Dawson	Phoenix, Ariz.	Phoenix C. C.
65	Ben Hogan	San Francisco	Presidio G. C.
65	Ben Hogan	San Antonio, Texas	Willow Springs G. C.
65	Chick Harbert	San Antonio	Willow Springs G. C.
65	Frank Moore	Kansas City	Mission Hills G. C.
65	Herman Barron	Chicago	Ridgemoor C. C.
65	Otey Crisman	Chicago	Ridgemoor C. C.
65	Mike Turnesa	Chicago	Ridgemoor C. C.
65	*Ted Bishop	Springfield, Mass.	Springfield C. C.

*Amateurs. †Plays as an amateur, although not eligible for the national amateur.

Above table includes first two rounds of the Hale America tournament at Ridgemoor Country Club, Chicago.

League's Final Statistics Prove Tigers' Superiority

Proof of Princeton's superiority in the 1942 Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League race, which it won by a margin of five games, is furnished in the final statistics released today. Of the 30 individual or team titles, the Tigers have an interest in exactly half, winning 14 outright and tying for another.

In winning the Charles H. Blair Bat with an average of .452, the Nassau Captain, Bill MacCoy, became the third Princeton catcher in six years to capture the individual hitting title in the circuit. Brooks Jones in 1940 and Rolf Paine in 1937 preceded him. MacCoy, who hit safely in each of the 11 games he played, collected 19 singles and was never below the .400 mark during the entire season.

Won Batting Crown

The victorious Orange and Black nine also took the team batting crown with a mark of .274, edging out Dartmouth by seven points, and the team fielding title with an average of .946, again shading the Indians. Benefiting from such support was Leroy Talcott, who won nine of his 10 starts to bring his total victories for two years to 17.

MacCoy shared with Columbia's slugging Paul Governali the distinction of making the most hits, each man collecting 19. The Tiger captain scored the greatest number of runs, 12, to lead in this respect. Football Capt. Bob Peters of Princeton topped the home run hitters and Warnie Allen led in laying down sacrifices. Team titles which the Orange and Black won, in addition to those listed above, were most hits, most home runs, total bases, runs batted in, runs scored and sacrifice hits.

Hits Three Triples

Three players, Ted Barszcz of Penn, Lee Turner of Cornell, and Clem Yuknavich of Columbia hit three doubles apiece to tie in this department. Yale's Tom Whelan clouted three triples to win there and also hit for the greatest number of total bases—24.

The Princeton A. A. Cup for the leading base stealer went to Captain-elect Bart Harvey of Harvard, who pilfered eight. Pennsylvania led as a team in this department, stealing successfully 26 times.

Sophomore Ed Fitzgibbons of the Crimson and Lee Turner, Cornell catcher, topped the rest of the hitters in the valuable ability of driving in runs. Each chased 11 across the plate. Mort Waldstein, Harvard switch hitter, baffled the opposing pitchers with this habit sufficiently to draw 12 walks, helping to raise his team's total to the high of 51.

Most Doubles

Andy Coakley's Columbia Lions are listed for hitting the largest number of doubles, with 13 to their credit, but also topped the field in strikeouts, with 69. Ed Arden of the Light Blue contributed to this total with 11 whiffs chalked up against him.

Cornell's Ray Jenkins, who would have been a great help to Mose Quinn's team had it not been for a sore arm which bothered him almost all season long, turned in the best earned run average with a mark of 1.06. However, he toiled only 17 innings, and the real workhorses were led by Yale's Ted Harrison with 1.68. Talcott's 3.31 placed him ninth in these rankings and the Tiger junior required and received successful relief work from teammate John Eide on four occasions.

Harvard Improved

In winning the title for the second year in a row, Bill Clarke's ball hawks dropped an early-season contest to Cornell and then went on to win nine in a row. Harvard, in second place compared to the tie for fifth it had in 1941, benefited from some good hitting but was unable to display a consistent brand of ball.

Columbia, Cornell, and Penn tied for third despite the fact that they were unable to win half their games. All three were too weak on the mound to rate as contenders. Yale had trouble backing Harrison's good pitching with power at bat and until they tallied eight times in their final game against Princeton, the Elis averaged only two runs a game. Dartmouth had as much trouble with the weather man as anyone else, four unfinished games plus a late start holding back what might have been a strong entry.

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And at Braves Field.....Sta. 5400

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	125,000
Previous day's sales	287,510
1942 volume to date	47,884,523
1941 volume to date	60,210,003

Some Stocks Higher But Trading Lags

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Mild support appeared for scattered favorites in today's stock market but the general run of leaders was ignored.

The direction was indefinite at the start, and, with dealings relatively slow, prices were irregular near the final hour.

The war news still provided scant bullish inspiration, brokers said, and many who leaned to the buying side continued to hold back pending outcome of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences.

Erie common added another fraction in the wake of the surprise dividend declaration, first in 76 years. Eastman Kodak got up a point. Resistant also were Southern Pacific, Sears Roebuck, General Electric and Goodyear.

Among laggards were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Santa Fe, American Telephone du Pont, Kennecott, Douglass Aircraft and General Motors.

Bonds Are Uneven

Bonds were irregular today on a small turnover.

Heaviness in certain rails was offset by support for such issues at Nickel Plate 5½s, M-K-T first 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s.

Brooklyn Union gas 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '52 were firm spots in the utility group.

Bonds selling a bit lower included Great Northern 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Western Union 5s, and Southern Pacific 4s.

Improved in the foreign department were Rio de Janeiro 6½s and 8s. U. S. Governments were steady.

Morgenthau Asks U. S. Silver Be Made Available Abroad

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury told a meeting of the Senate special silver committee today he desired permission to make this country's silver available to friendly foreign nations for coinage.

Requests are coming from other countries, including Great Britain and Australia, the Secretary said, Britain asking about 2,500,000 ounces a month. Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury had about 5,000,000 ounces that could be made available under the lend-lease law, but desired an expression from Congress before acting.

Chairman McCarran (D), Nevada, of the committee announced after the meeting that he proposed to offer to dispose of 500,000,000 ounces of silver to other countries for $1 per ounce, then buy the same amount of American-mined silver at that price.

Senator Johnson (D), Colorado, suggested in the meeting that the silver might be sold at $1.29 an ounce, its Treasury book value, but Mr. Morgenthau said that would not be possible.

The Coloradan observed that rather than depreciate the price of silver, he would prefer to lend it rather than sell it, "but we must have assurance of getting it back ounce-for-ounce."

Under the silver purchase program the Treasury is required to pay 71.11 cents an ounce—about double the world market level—for silver newly mined in the United States.

Estimated 500,000 Tons Scrap Rubber Can Be Recovered

NEW YORK, (AP)—The United States Rubber Co. estimated that about 500,000 long tons of scrap might be recovered by intensive collection.

In a survey covering the last five years' supply, the company calculated the following amounts of scrap rubber might be reclaimed:

1941—With 1,600,000,000 pounds of tires available, 714,000,000 pounds consumed by reclaimers, leaving an 890,000,000-pound surplus; about 50 per cent of this recoverable.

1940 — Surplus, 330,000,000 pounds, 50 per cent reclaimable.

Figures for 1939, 1938 and 1937 were called "frankly speculative," but the survey estimated the recoverably invisible supply at 25 per cent for 1939, or 220,000,000 pounds, and 10 per cent each for 1938 and 1937, or 78,000,000 and 66,000,000 respectively.

Restriction of new tire sales caused old tires to reappear in the used market, the report pointed out, and therefore a shortage was foreseen in the 1941 surplus. The company expected to reap a good harvest of the 1940 surplus, however. The average weight is 25 pounds per scrapped tire. The industry generally agrees that about 85 per cent useable rubber is yielded from scrap.

Lumber Output Rises

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended June 13 stood at 141 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 163 per cent. Production totaled 269,271,000 feet, which was 1 per cent greater than the previous week, and 4 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Erie Road Net

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Erie Railroad reported May net income of $1,305,398, compared with $875,716 for the corresponding month last year. Operating revenues last month totaled $11,542,133 against $8,891,809 for May, 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	45	44½	45	Jun17
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	+1
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	6	32	31½	31¾	Jun19
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun19
57⅜	31½	Alleg pf xw	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun19
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jun19
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Jun19
5½	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	6	126½	134	134	Jun19
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi 3/5e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-C M 1.2e	1	24½	24½	24½	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C 3/2e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun18
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½/2g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	51	51	51	
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Jun18
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	1	7½	7½	7½	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	Jun19
17⅜	11⅛	Am Cable & R	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun19
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	3	69⅜	69¼	69¼	— ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Jun19
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57	57	57	—1¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	Jun18
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun18
9⅜	9	Am Distill	9	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
22¼	15¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	1	15	15	15	—1
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	¹²	¹²	¹²	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	15	19	18¼	19	Jun19
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun19
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jun19
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf..70k	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Jun18
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1⅓e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun18
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun16
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun17
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun19
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun19
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	2	6½	6⅜	6½	Jun19
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	68	68	68	Jun19
11½	9¾	Am M&F .40e	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun19
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17¾	17½	17½	Jun19
¹²	¹²	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf2⅝ak	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun19
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6⅜	4¾	Am Saf R ¾ae	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun19
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅞	8½	8½	Jun19
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	4	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34½	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	Jun16
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	17	16⅞	17	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun19
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Jun18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jun16
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Jun19
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun16
1343/4	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	114¾	114	114	—1
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾ae	2	43	43	43	—1⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	3	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128½	128½	128½	Jun16
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	12	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun19
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	2	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	Jun19
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun18
50	40	Am Z ppf2½zk	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅛
28⅜	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	8	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	4	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼ae	1	7⅜	7⅜	/⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun19
111⅛	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	— ½
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun19
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½zk	3	53	53	53	— ⅛
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr20
47	21	Armstr' C 1½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3/4e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun19
6⅜	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
85	54	As DG2pf53/4k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	Jun19
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun18
45½	33	AG&Wlpf21/2e	4	38¼	38	38	Jun19
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16¾	16½	16½	Jun18
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	5	102	101½	102	+ ½
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun16
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Jun19
7	4⅜	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	47	46½	46½	Jun19
⅝	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	Jun19
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun19
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun19
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	4	9¼	9	9	Jun19
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun19
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	1	20	20	20	Jun19
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23	23	23	
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
37½	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	30¼	30	30⅛	
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun19
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jun18
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	9	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	107	107	107	
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	Jun17
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	Jun19
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11⅛	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21¾	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun18
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	8	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	1	23	23	23	
2½	1⅞	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun19
18½	15	Brewing C 1½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	Jun19
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	37¾	37	37	Jun19
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	¹¹	¹¹	¹¹	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun18
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½ae	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7	7	7	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
7⅛	6	Budd Wh ¼ae	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	Jun17
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Jun17
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun18
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	2	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	Jun19
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	9	7	6⅝	7	Jun18
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½ae	3	12¼	12	12	Jun19

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅞	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	11¼	11	11	Jun18
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun19
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
27¾	23	Carpenter St½e	1	23	23	23	
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun18
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68	68	68	Jun19
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	18⅝	17¾	17¾	Jun19
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	7	7	Jun19
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun18
21¼	11½	Cent Foundry	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun19
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun19
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
23½	13¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun18
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	1	16	16	16	Jun10
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	7	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun19
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun19

5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun19
5⅛	4½	Chi Mail ¾ag	1	5	5	5	Jun19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun18
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	¼	¼	¼	Jun18
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	3	½	½	½	Jun17
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun19
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun19
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	9	60¼	59¾	60	— ⅜
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun19
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun17
29	22	Cleve G B 1½e	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	Jun19
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	5	32	31½	32	+ ½
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	1	77	77	77	— ¾
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	3	14	14	14	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	14	14	Jun19
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
13¼	11⅛	Col G&E .10g	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	Jun19
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	36	36	36	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
25½	24	Colum Ppf2¾a	2	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	67½	67½	67½	Jun19
22¼	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	12	21	20⅝	21	
100	91⅜	Coml C pf 4¼	2	99½	99½	99½	Jun19
27¾	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	11	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
¼	⅛	Com'th&South	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
44½	23⅞	Com & Sou pf	6	25½	25½	25½	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
33⅜	17⅞	Conde N .40e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun12
16⅞	12½	Congoleum-N 1	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Jun19
211½	15	Consol Airc 1e	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
113¾	97⅛	Cons Cig 1⅔g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun19
73⅜	48⅜	Cons Cop .10e	2	4½	4½	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	12	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	88	88	88	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ⅓k	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun18
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅜	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun17
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	5	6	6	6	Jun19
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	30	30	30	Jun19
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container ½ae	9	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun19
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Jun17
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(3/4e)	6	25¼	25¼	25½	— ⅜
8¼	6¾	Cont D F 3/4e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun19
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	2	37⅜	37	37	Jun19
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	3	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¼ae	1	18	18	18	Jun18
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9	9	9	Jun18
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	Jun 9
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun17
⅝	⅓	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun19
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	1	18	18	18	Jun19
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Jun19
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	2	64½	64½	64½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Favors Growing More Coarse Grains

By H. H. Kritzwiser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Already in a wartime trend away from wheat, Canadian prairie agriculture, particularly Saskatchewan, Canada's largest agricultural province, is being grooved into new channels of production because of the Allied losses in the Far East, from which Canada obtained the bulk of her vegetable oils supply.

Because these oils are no longer available, the Dominion Government is encouraging and bonusing the growth of coarse grains more than before, and has added flax production to its favored crop program.

More Flax

Seeded acreage figures of the prairies indicate big increases in flax production for 1942.

Illustrative are these 1942 acreage figures for the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta:

Flax—1941, 982,000 acres; 1942, 1,517,000.

Oats—1941, 8,137,000 acres; 1942, 9,280,000.

Barley—1941, 4,735,000 acres; 1942, 6,642,000.

While these coarse grains figures show sharp upward trends, wheat, now the prairie grain that nobody wants, continues to show a reduced acreage. In 1941, prairie acreage totaled 21,140,000 acres, and in 1942 it is 20,400,000.

The encouragement of flax and course grain production is a studied policy of the Federal Government. Emphasis was laid last year on coarse grains in order to provide feed for hogs, to produce bacon for Britain. And thousands of acres, formerly wheat producing, were turned to oats and barley. This emphasis was made practical by a federal bonusing system for turning wheat acreage into coarse grains, grasses or summer fallow.

Bonus Offered

The bonus of $2 an acre for coarse grains is being continued this year, but the goal has become widened. Britain still needs Canadian bacon, but in addition, coarse grains fed to hogs can produce animal fats, to serve as a substitute for the now missing vegetable oils of the Far East.

As a further incentive to the growth of coarse grains, the Federal Government this year ordered a fixed minimum price of 45 cents a bushel for oats, and 60 cents a bushel for barley.

When the source of vegetable oils was cut off in the Far East, the Federal Government decided that flax production must be encouraged. So to the 1942 bonusing program was added one of $2 an acre for flax production, and as well, a fixed minimum price of $2.25 per bushel of flax. This fixed price at the time of the order, represented an increase of 61 cents per bushel.

Wheat Restricted

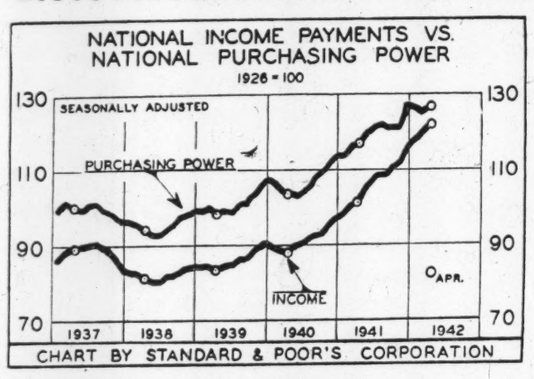
Further encouragement to farmers to turn to coarse grains and flax are these orders. On wheat there is a restricted delivery to the Canadian wheat board this year of 280,000,000 bushels for western Canada. But on coarse grains there is none—the farmer can sell all he can produce to the board.

Last year, to discourage wheat production, the federal government bonused summer fallow by $4 an acre. This year, the government, seeking to turn summer fallow into coarse grain and flax production, has cut the summer fallow bonus from $4 to $2, on a par with the bonus for coarse grains.

These actions of the federal government under wartime pressure is having a great effect on the future of prairie farming, particularly Saskatchewan, which produces the major part of the prairie's wheat, oats, barley and flax. Under the stimulus of bonusing and the urging words of agricultural officials, such as Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, farmers are slowly but surely breaking production habits of years, and are deserting wheat production for wartime, a trend that may continue into postwar years and become permanent.

The trend is considered by agricultural officials and experts as being a healthy one, turning a one-crop farm economy into a more diversified and less vulnerable one.

Nation's Buying Power Seen Recovered to December Peak



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Buying power has recovered to the high established last December, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. During the first part of this year, the cost of living rose faster than national income, with the result that purchasing power declined.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

While public attention still concentrates upon the problems of man power and war production at home, British financial circles are beginning to concern themselves with this country's foreign exchange position.

The Lease-Lend Act, the absence of foreign exchange fluctuations and the withdrawal of publication of the figures of Britain's gold and foreign exchange reserves has driven many people into a false sense of security, regarding the artificial stability of sterling.

The fact that sterling balances are accumulating in the Dominions and in foreign banks is also considered satisfactory since it shows their willingness to continue their confidence in sterling as a currency. But Britain today is incurring a greater and greater liability in the form of uncovered foreign short-term responsibilities and the experts are thinking seriously of possible dangers ahead, e. g., some of the non-sterling countries now exporting to Britain might decide that they had sufficient sterling and would not continue exporting except for payment in dollars or in gold.

Could Be Serious

The only effect of such a step, which it is necessary to mention here, is that it would mean a serious check upon the United Nations' war effort, since it would hold up supplies of essential raw materials, at a vital moment in the struggle. In consequence it is essential that Britain should overcome this foreign exchange problem.

In ordinary times, this would mean the organization of a nation-wide exports drive, but under present conditions, it is next to impossible to attempt this. For there is a lack of both the necessary shipping space and of the exportable goods. Outstanding among the latter is coal, a very important prewar export which is now insufficient for home requirements. And to divert labor, material, etc., from the main war effort to exports would soon show itself on the fighting fronts.

Lest anybody should think that this country has been wasting its foreign exchange reserves on useless ends, it should be recalled that Britain from the outset of the war, has been drawing heavily upon its gold and foreign exchange reserves to meet war costs.

A large percentage of its investments in the Dominions have been sold, many of its other overseas investments cannot be immediately realized, while its dollar investments have been sold or pledged for past loans. It might also be pointed out that orders placed in the United States before the Lease-Lend Act must be paid in cash; and by the very terms of that Act there is an understandable handicap upon British export of certain kinds of goods, where these would compete with American exports.

Must Import Goods

In addition to past liabilities, Britain must also continue to import food and war materials from the non-sterling bloc countries other than the United States.

This country can meet this situation in one of two ways—by reducing its war effort through diversion to exports, or by greater financial help from the United States. To talk about a Second Front implies the greatest accumulation of men and material in one direction only: but this is impossible if foreign exchange problems must also be taken equally into account.

The United States help on this matter, it is felt here, could be most effective by an extension of the arrangement for the pooling of reserves within the Untied Nations which was made early in 1942.

American dollar and gold resources are far greater than its national needs and either these will have to be applied even more fully to the common cause or the only alternative must be a tremendous increase in American supplies of war materials under Lease-Lend conditions.

The United States' contribution to the common cause must result in an even closer financial, as well as military and economic co-operation in order that this war shall be brought to a victorious end as soon as possible.

Economic Pessimism Retards War Effort, Says Thurman Arnold

CLEVELAND (AP) — Fear of postwar depression has acted as a "ball and chain" on the nation's war production, Thurman Arnold declared today.

The Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases reported widespread "economic pessimism" in the country, and told the 27th annual convention of Kiwanis International.

"We are fighting a war to protect the ideals of industrial democracy—of independent business against the ideal of a totalitarian state. Success in war requires morale. Our morale on the civilian front has been handicapped by economic pessimism, by a dread of depression to come after the war is ended.

"A nation that fears production, that regards it as a step toward a new depression which should be tolerated only during an emergency, enters the race for production dragging a ball and chain."

Mr. Arnold said business or labor organizations cannot bring to production the enthusiasm required by the war effort if they spend half their time "devising ways to control and restrict future production," and added:

"Each powerful organization in our economy is busy laying down its own selfish strategy to protect itself against the postwar depression that is supposed to come from full production. It is in essence an attack on capitalism as a way of economic life."

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week as reported by Fitch Investors Service are:

Monday, June 22

Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (Com.) (2 P. M.).

Tuesday, June 23

American Seating Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.).

Gimbel Bros., Inc. (Pfd.) (10:30 A. M.).

Hershey Chocolate Corp. (Com. & $4 Conv. Pref.) (2 P. M.).

McCall Corp. (Com.) (3:30 P. M.).

National Biscuit Co. (7% Pfd.) (3:30 P. M.).

Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. (Com. & 4% Adj. Pfd.) (11:40 A. M.).

Reading Co. (4% 1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd. & Com.) (12 M.).

Shell Union Oil Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.).

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. (Com.) (2 P. M.).

Wednesday, June 24

Abraham & Straus, Inc. (Com.) (11 A. M.).

Air Reduction Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:15 A. M.).

Corn Products Refining Co. (Com., 7% Pfd.) (2 P. M.).

Hercules Powder Co. (6% Pfd.) (10 A. M.).

McLellan Stores Co. (Pfd.) (4:45 P. M.).

Washington Gas Light Co. ($4.50 Pfd., Com.) (9:30 A. M.).

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. ($4.50 Pfd.) (3:30 P. M.).

Thursday, June 25

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.).

Consolidated Cigar Corp. (7% & 6½% Pfds.) (4 P. M.).

McCrory Stores Corp. (5% Pfd.) 2:30 P. M.).

National Distillers Products Corp. (Com.) (11:15 A. M.).

Union Bag & Paper Corp. (Com.) (12 M.).

Friday, June 26

American News Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.).

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (Com.) (12:30 P. M.).

Mexico Acts To Meet Living Cost Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Rising prices of food and other necessities have hit the home budget to such an extent that the Mexican Government in a series of restrictive moves, beginning many weeks back and increasing in severity, has attempted to wrestle with the problems of artificial scarcities, inflationary prices and speculation in basic consumer goods.

The Government has tried also to control the industrial as well as the counsumer side of inflation, by banking decrees designed to channel investment into productive rather than speculative fields.

Food Prices High

Prices of food and of basic necessities have reached a point particularly acute. According to "Tiempo," a weekly news magazine, the cost of living has risen from an 149.5 index for May, 1941, to 231.5 for the same month this year, or an increase of 82 per cent.

Because living costs touch the individual, and particularly those within the poorer classes, the soaring level of prices has been utilized by agitators as an instrument for encouraging discontent with the Government and criticism of its international policy.

The consistent all-out campaign against speculators and profiteers being waged by the Government, and by the newspapers, gives support to the belief that Mexican officials, and particularly the President, recognize the problem and its dangers to public morale. They are retaliating in strong terms, with generous publicity in order to give the public assurance of firm governmental control.

There has been an attempt on the one hand to forestall actual shortages, due to important restrictions, and on the other to end artificial shortages caused by speculative monopolies. The second has been the real problem.

The Government has commandeered all stocks of rice, beans and corn, and the essential foods in the popular diet of Mexico.

Persons holding more than a certain minimum stock of the cited foods have been required to put these at the disposition of the Secretary.

No Rationing Yet

In the Federal District, where the populous capital is located, a Vigilance Committee on Prices of Necessary Consumer Articles has been formed by the District government. The public is supposed to telephone reports of unfair prices to the Committee which is conceived as an investigating body. It also checks on the posting of prices of basic commodities, as fixed by the Secretary of Economy, in commercial establishments.

As yet there has been no indication that rationing of foods or commodities will be resorted to, or that there is necessity for such. However, Mexico's entry into the war may change this policy and bring further governmental control of goods.

The one exception in regard to rationing is in the rationing of automobiles. With the sales restrictions on automobiles in the United States, Mexico was obliged to put into effect something of the same system.

Rationing of tires has also been considered, but after certain experimental decrees, the Government decided to simply freeze monthly production figures at 1941 output.

In the investment field, the Banco de Mexico, central government bank, hit at speculation with a decree which aimed to control rising prices and at the same time to channel capital into productive rather than speculative enterprises.

Private member banks were limited in the amount they could lend on commercial paper to 10 per cent of the banks loanable funds, theoretically leaving 90 per cent free for industrial and agricultural investment.

Another banking measure required member banks to increase cash reserves in the Central Bank, providing a more secure balance against sudden deflation and also contracting credit, which move again had as its goal the indirect channeling of capital into industry.

Nazi Seen Proven False Prophets On American Economy

NEW ORLEANS, June 17 (AP)—Nazi propagandists have been proven false prophets on American economy, Ronald Ransom, vice-chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Feserve System, told the National Retail Credit Association here today.

Speaking on consumer credit regulation which has been placed under control of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Ransom declared its public acceptance "has been in keeping with other evidences of general readiness—indeed, eagerness—to submit to restraint and regulation as a wartime necessity."

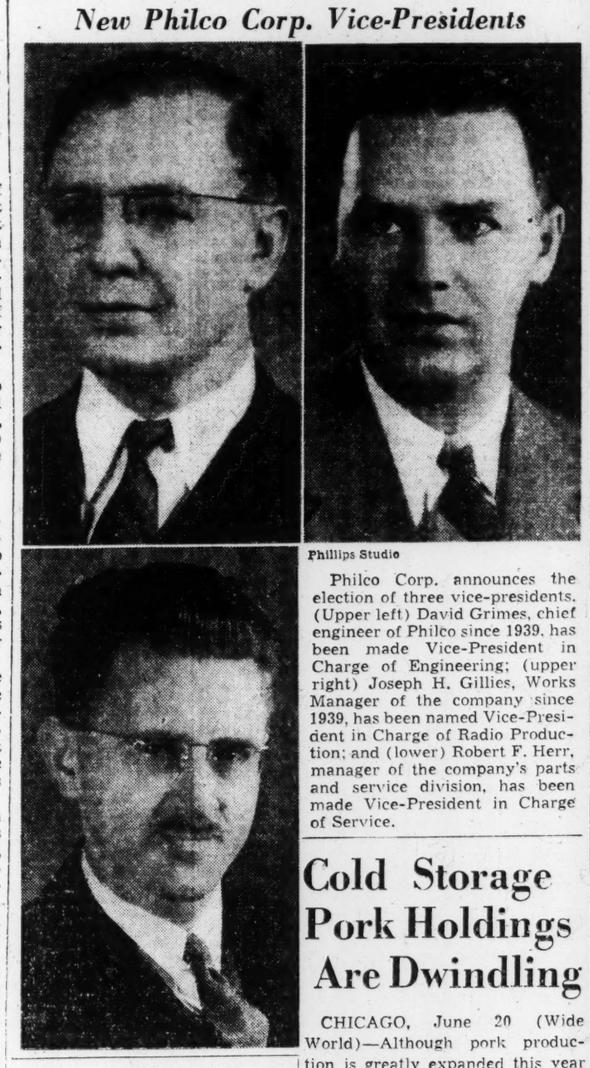
"This is true notwithstanding the fact that this type of regulation is direct, rather than indirect, seemingly an encroachment in a field hitherto uninvaded by government regulation," he added.

"Nazi propagandists have predicted confidently that we could not achieve the war production goals set by the President," Mr. Ransom said. "But they have added, inconsistently, that if we did it would be at the cost of ruinous inflationary developments on the economic front.

"American industry and labor have already given the lie to the first prophesy. It is up to all of us to prove them false prophets in measuring the ability of the American people to rise to the needs of the hour in protecting and stabilizing the economy."

"Our people have shown by innumerable evidences and tests of public opinion that they are willing and eager to subject themselves to taxation, rationing, price control and other restraint and regulations essential to safeguarding the economic front," Mr. Ransom continued. "They have asked only that the demands made upon them be applied equally and fairly without favoritism."

New Philco Corp. Vice-Presidents



Phillips Studio

Philco Corp. announces the election of three vice-presidents. (Upper left) David Grimes, chief engineer of Philco since 1939, has been made Vice-President in Charge of Engineering; (upper right) Joseph H. Gillies, Works Manager of the company since 1939, has been named Vice-President in Charge of Radio Production; and (lower) Robert F. Herr, manager of the company's parts and service division, has been made Vice-President in Charge of Service.

Cold Storage Pork Holdings Are Dwindling

CHICAGO, June 20 (Wide World)—Although pork production is greatly expanded this year as large numbers of hogs are sent to market, the total of frozen and cured pork held in cold storage warehouses has declined consistently since March 1, a tabulation of Department of Agriculture statistics disclosed today.

The decline in warehouse supplies in the March 1-June 1 period this year contrasted with 1941, when stocks expanded during the same months, and indicated to livestock men the manner in which enlarged demand for pork meat for lend-lease and military purposes was consuming the available supply.

As a result of the decline in the past three months, there were 140,063,000 less pounds in cold storage on June 1, 1942, than on the same date last year. Beef stocks, however, showed a year-to-year advance, totaling 100,242,000 pounds on June 1 against 76,231,000 pounds a year earlier.

The following table gives cold storage holdings in pounds of frozen and cured pork on the first day of each month this year and in 1941.

	1942	1941
Jan. 1	469,056,000	656,169,000
Feb. 1	613,659,000	739,927,000
Mar. 1	616,604,000	791,910,000
Apr. 1	590,616,000	785,170,000
May 1	570,817,000	795,876,000
June 1	558,392,000	798,455,000

Livestock men viewed this decline with interest in the light of the Agriculture Department's statement this week that the expected increase in hog slaughter this summer will not match the upturn in lend-lease and military requirements for pork and lard.

Hog prices rose this week, advancing to a level equal with the highest since establishment of permanent pork ceilings. The close was at the peak. Choice cattle were lower, but other types held steady. After hitting a 13-year peak, lambs weakened and closed around 50 cents lower for the week.

Coverdale Not Allowed To Be Mobile Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, for a second time, has refused to allow William H. Coverdale, New York consulting engineer, to serve as a director of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad because he already is a director of several other railroads.

The ICC originally denied Coverdale's application in April, 1941, but reopened the proceeding for further hearings. At that time Mr. Coverdale withdrew his application for authority to serve on the boards of several railroads, in addition to the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio. He desired, however, to retain the directorships he already held. These included the Seaboard Air Line as well as other companies in the Seaboard system.

Wabash Railroad Co. Reorganization Ends

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20 (AP)—It is now the Wabash Railroad Company of Ohio.

Concluding final details of the reorganization plan approved by the courts Jan. 1, 1941, after years of receivership the plan became operative yesterday with execution and distribution of the securities. The road formerly was an Indiana corporation.

Headquarters will remain in St. Louis, Mo.

Paper Plant Converts

CHICAGO (AP)—Wilson-Jones Co., manufacturer of ledgers and paper specialties, is converting part of its Chicago plant for production of ordnance items, George H. Dawson, president, reported. Mr. Dawson said the Elizabeth, N. J., plant expected to start production next week on a subcontract. He said the firm also has several prime contracts on which it has been working since mid-April.

Tennessee Coal Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Robert Gregg, President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., announced that "record productions of vitally needed raw and finished materials are being smashed with regularity through team-work of men and management of the company."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. $5 pf	$1.25	June 30	June 22
Foster Wh $7 pf	$1.75	July 1	June 25
Group Corp pf	$1	July 1	June 22
Martel Mills 6% pf	$1.50	July 1	June 18
North Am Investment Corp 6% pf	60c	July 20	June 30
Do 5½% pf	55c	July 20	June 30
St. Regis Pap pf	$1.75	July 1	June 22
Southwest Nat Gas $6 pf "A"	$1	July 1	June 20
Un Ter Cold Stor pf	$3	June 30	June 19

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Am Therm Bot "A"	50c	Aug. 1	July 20
Bank of Comm & Sav. Wash. D. C.	$2.50	June 30	June 20
Cont'l Ins	20c	July 10	June 30
Fidel-Phen Fire Ins	20c	July 10	June 30
Lehman Corp	25c	June 30	June 24
Nat Funding "A"	17½c	Q July 20	June 30
Do "B"	17½c	Q July 20	June 30
Provident Sav Bk & Tr Co. (Cinn.)	5c	July 1	June 25
Southington B Tr (Conn.)	50c	June 30	June 15

Stock

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Southwest Eng Co	10%	June 15	May 30

Initial

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Nat Mfr&Strs Corp	25c	July 15	July 1

Interim

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Roan Ant C M Ltd	15c	July 1	June 26

Resumed

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Goodall Worsted	50c	July 1	June 20
Whitney Blake Co	25c	June 30	June 22

Irregular

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Alabama Mills	10c	July 1	June 10
Amer Dredg Co	$3	June 27	June 19
Am European Sec pf	5c	June 25	June 23
Bost Gar Arena pf	$3	June 18	June 15
ET&WNC Trans Co	$2	June 27	June 20
Fruit of the Loom pf	50c	June 15	June 27
Imp Pap&Color	$1.25	June 25	June 16
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.	10c	July 31	July 7
Leland Elec	50c	June 30	June 20
Lowell Bleachery	75c	July 25	June 16
Nat Shirt Sh (Del)	10c	July 1	June 25
Old Dom F In (Va.)	35c	July 1	June 15
Safeway Stl Prod	15c	Aug. 5	July 31

Reduced

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Commonwealth Ed	35c	Aug. 1	July 3
Lawrence Gas & El	60c	Q July 13	June 30
MacAnd & Forbes	35c	July 13	June 30
Nat Aviation	12½c	July 13	June 29
Rep Nat Bk (Dallas)	40c	Q June 30	June 15

Regular

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Aeronca Air ev pf	25c	Q June 15	June 10
Allen-Wales Add Mach Corp	30c	Q June 30	June 23
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q June 30	June 23
Amer Cas (Reading)	15c	Q July 1	June 24
Am Europ Sec pf	$1.50	Q June 25	June 23
Am Secur & Tr (Washington, D. C.)	$2	Q July 10	June 30
Amer Ther Bot A	50c	Aug. 1	July 20
Bausch-Lomb Optic	25c	July 1	June 22
Do 5 cum cv pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 23
Beacon Assoc Ine	35c	Q July 1	June 20
Do 7 pf	43¾c	Q July 1	June 20
Bickfords Inc	25c	July 1	June 14
Do pf	62½c	Q July 1	June 24
Birmingham F Ins	25c	Q June 30	June 15
Birdsboro Stl F & Mach	25c	July 25	June 30
Bourbon Stock Yards Co, Inc	$1	Q July 1	June 24
Bridgeport ydr	40c	Q July 15	June 30
Bklyn Trust	$2	S July 1	June 23
Brush-Moore Newspap. Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 30
Burkhart (F) Mfg Co pf	55c	Q July 2	June 20
Canada Life Assur Co (Toronto)	$5	Q July 2	June 30
Canadian Fairb-Morse Co. Ltd. 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30
Carborundum Co	$1	June 30	June 16
Cent Penn Nat Bk of Phila	40c	Q June 30	June 22
City Invest pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 26
Cliffs Corp	20c	June 30	June 22
Comm'l Nat Bk Tr (N. Y.)	$2	Q July 1	June 24
Commwlth Invest Co	4c	Q Aug. 1	July 14
Consol Mach Tool pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Cont'l Ins Co	80c	S July 10	June 30
Corn Ex Nat Bk & Tr (Phila)	50c	Q July 1	June 13
Cottrell (C B) & Sons Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Dominion Fire Ins (Toronto)	$3	S June 30	June 30
Easy-Dan pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 20
Fafnir Bearing	$1	Q June 30	June 15
Farmers & Mchts Natl Bk (Los Ang)	$4.50	Q July 1	June 25
Fidelity-P Fire Ins	80c	S July 10	June 30
First Natl Bk (Balt)	50c	Q July 1	June 19
First Natl Bk (Hartford)	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Do	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 19
First Natl Ex Bk (Roanoke)	$3	S July 1	June 16
Fishman (MH) pf	$1.25	Q July 15	June 30
Franklin Proc Co	50c	July 1	June 19
Fulton Tr Co	$2	Q July 1	June 22
Fundamental Inv	20c	July 15	June 30
Fw-Peter A	50c	July 15	June 30
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q Aug. 1	July 10
Gen Machinery Cp	75c	July 1	June 18
Do 4½% conv pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 18
Gen Pub Ut $5 pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Gen Tr (Can) pf	$1.25	Q July 15	June 30
Gilbert (AC) pf	87½c	Q July 1	June 18
Goodman Mfg	50c	June 30	June 30
Green (HL) Co	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
Hart & Cooley	$1	Q July 1	June 13
Hartford Gas Co	50c	Q June 30	June 17
Do 8% pf	50c	Q June 30	June 17
Harvard Tr (Cambridge)	60c	Q July 1	June 16
Hatfield-Camp Ck Coal 8% pr pf	15c	Q July 1	June 20
Hawley P Paper pf	2d $1.50	Q July 1	June 15
High St Bk & Tr (Prov)	$2.50	S July 1	June 30
Indiana Tr	$3	S June 30	June 20
Investors Fd C	10c	July 15	June 30
Kan Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Keith-Albee-Orp'm	25c	June 24	June 19
Kearney (J. R.)	12½c	July 1	June 19
Do 6% pf	75c	S July 1	June 15
Kellogg Swtbd&Sup 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 31	July 7
Kendall Ref Co	30c	July 1	June 20
Ky Util pf	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30
La Salle Ex Un pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 25
Lehigh Port Cem 3% pf	37½c	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14
Lehman Corp	25c	Q June 30	June 24
Lenox Wat Co	$1.25	Q July 1	June 16
Mabbett (Geo) & Sons (Phila)	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Do 7% 2d pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
MacAndrew & Forbes 6%	$1.50	Q July 15	June 30
Maryland Dry Dock	50c	S July 15	June 30
Maryland Tr	40c	S June 30	June 22
Merchants & Newark Tr	37½c	Q July 1	June 19
Minnesota Valley Can Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 15	June 12
Missouri Ed $7 pf	$1.75	July 1	June 20
Nat Bk of Wash (Tacoma)	$3	S June 20	June 20
Nat Bond & Share	15c	July 15	June 30
Nat Fire Ins (Hartford)	50c	Q July 1	June 18
Nat Funding A & B	17½c	Q July 20	June 30
Nat Pw&Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Nat Rockland Bk (Boston)	$1	S June 30	June 16
Nat Shirt Shops (Del) $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 22
Nat State Capital Bk (Concord, N. H.)	$2.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Niagara Fire Ins Co (N Y)	$1	Q June 29	June 24
Ohio Leather Do 1st pf	$2	Q July 1	June 22
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 22
Pac G & E Co	50c	Q July 15	June 30
Panhandle E P Line Do $.6 pf	50c	July 6	June 20
Do pf "B"	$1.40	Q July 1	June 20
Philadelphia Co	$1.50	Q July 1	June 17
Phoenix State Bk Tr (Hartford)	10c	July 25	July 1
Pollock's, Inc. 6 pf 37½c	$2.50	Q June 15	June 5
Provident Savings Bk & Tr Co (Cinn)	25c	Q July 1	June 25
Pyle Nat Co	25c	July 1	June 20
Do 8 pf	$2	Q July 1	June 20
Ralston Stl Car	25c	June 30	June 20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q June 30	June 20
Rich, Fred & Pot RR com v	$3	June 30	June 22
Do com. n v	$3	June 30	June 22
Do div oblig	$3	June 30	June 22
Seven-Up Bot co	25c	Q July 1	June 20
Do 5½ cv pr	55c	S July 1	June 20
Shaffer St Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 30
Shawinigan W & P	23c	Q Aug. 25	July 24
Shawmut As (Bos)	15c	July 1	June 24
So Fire Ins Co (Durham, N. C.	50c	June 26	June 22
So Franklin Process Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q July 10	June 26
So N Eng Tel	$1.75	Q July 15	June 30
Stand Screw Co	30c	June 30	June 20
Do 6 pf	$3	S July 1	June 20
Stearns (F) & Co	25c	June 30	June 26
Steel Prod Eng	30c	June 30	June 20
Trenton Bk (NJ)	$1.25	S July 1	June 19
Tubize Ch 7 pf	$1.75	July 1	June 22
Twin Disc Clutch	75c	Q June 25	June 15
Twin States G E pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 15
Underwrit Tr (NY)	$1	July 1	June 24
Un Twist Drill	$1	Q June 29	June 25
Unit Drill & Tool cum A	15c	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Do B	10c	Aug. 1	July 21
U S Bk (Det)	30c	S June 20	June 20
U S Guar	40c	Q June 30	June 19
U S Hoffman Mach pf	68¾c	Q Aug. 1	July 20
U S Smelt Ref & Min	$1	July 15	June 27
Do 7 pf	87½c	Q July 15	June 27
Wichita Un Stk Yards 6 pf	$3	S July 15	July 10
Young J S Co	$1.50	Q July 1	June 19
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 19

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
100 4s 54-44	107.16	107.16	107.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93½	93½	93½
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	84	84
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65	65
1 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Am Tob 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1 A C Line 4½s 64	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 B&O 95 st A	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 B&O 2000 st D	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
2 B&O 96 st F	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
5 B&O cv 60 st	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	46	46	46
5 Bell TPa 5s 48B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30	29¾	29¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	96	96	96
3 Buf R&P 57 st	33½	33½	33½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	92	92	92
15 Can Pac 4½s 46	87½	87½	87½
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	52	52	52
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17	17	17
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	101	101	101
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64½	64½
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	90½	90½	90½
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23	23	23
1 Chi & Erie 5s 82	120½	120½	120½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
12 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅝	14½	14½
1 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34¼	34¼	34¼
21 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	32½	32⅜	32½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	24½	24½	24½
10 CRI & P 4s 88	21¾	21¾	21¾
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Childs Co 5s 43	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	66⅝	66½	66½
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	61	61	61
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106¼	106¼
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 El Paso&SW 5s 65	62⅝	62½	62½
5 Erie 4½s 2015	46¼	46	46¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	72	72	72
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94½	94½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	89½	89½	89½
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	80	80	80
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	94	94	94
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79¼	79¼	79¼
20 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
9 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41½	41¼	41¼
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 IC&CSLNO 4½s 63Y	40⅜	40½	40½
6 Int Gt Nor ad 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56	56
14 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅞	56½	56½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	98	98	98
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	73

House Group Leans Toward Favored Withholding Tax

Babson Gives Yearly Resume Of Industries

NEW YORK CITY—Once a year I like to give readers a brief résumé of some of the various leading industries. I am arranging these, however, alphabetically rather than in accordance with their immediate importance as they are changing their relative position each month. Following are my condensed analyses:

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT: An essential industry. Profits satisfactory, dividends liberal. Farm prosperity should maintain post-war sales.

AUTOMOTIVE: Practically entirely converted to war production. Profit margin down. Taxes up. War-end outlook favorable.

AVIATION: Outlook for manufacturing companies poor. Planes will be "a dime-a dozen." Transportation units should boom after the war.

BANKS: Assets approaching new highs. Low rates and government holdings make earnings moderate. Prices low in relation to book values.

Postwar Building Boom

BUILDING: Slump in residential construction and inability to convert to war work have caused severe inflation. Should boom at war's end.

CHEMICALS: Vulnerable to excess profits tax. Industry in growth period aided by research. Has inflation merit. Subject to competition.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Aided by government and Lend-Lease orders. Noted for stability, income and increasing volume. Postwar exports uncertain.

DEPARTMENT STORES: Shortages, rationing, and price freezing offsetting large consumer demands. Immediate outlook poor. Peace would reverse picture.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: Sales at record highs. Earnings good but subject to heavy excess profits taxation. Capitalization increasing. Renewal of appliance business and postwar exports will help cushion after-war adjustments.

FINANCE COMPANIES: Hard hit by elimination of consumers goods and restrictions on credit. Postwar outlook favorable.

FIRE INSURANCE: A basic necessity. Not materially affected by wars, booms, or depressions. Conservatively managed. Excellent dividend record.

GOLD MINING: Suffering from government control of money, high taxes and operating costs. Immediate outlook clouded; but should come back with after-war inflation.

GROCERY CHAINS: Excellent management. Very stable. Acting well marketwise. No great growth ahead but the industry well balanced to meet problems of war or peace.

Movie Concerns Prosper

MACHINERY: A real "war baby." Record outputs and earnings. One of the first to benefit from war; but one of the first to deflate with peace.

MAIL ORDER: Sharply deflated due to war. Financial position strong. Long term outlook excellent.

MEAT PACKING: Sharply higher demands reflect higher profits. Stable earnings. Low invested capital. Immediate outlook good.

MOTION PICTURES: High wages increase attendance. Producing companies in good shape. Near term and future outlook okay.

PAPER: Prosperous due to war. Has been aided by high demand and low imports of pulp. Backlog orders now on down side. Doubtful if demand in future can match recent requirements.

PETROLEUM: Inflation type industry. Research minded management. Taxes of little consequence. Long term outlook excellent; but immediate outlook uncertain.

RAILROADS: Helped by war. Sheltered from high taxes. Improving financial position. Current favorable position will not last.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT. Earnings satisfactory due to railroad and armament boom. No great tax burdens. Large export business may be ahead.

RAYON: Unhampered by restrictions but hurt more than helped by war. Tax situation now bad. Development of new products may make outlook promising.

Beet Sugar Outlook Good

SHIPBUILDING: Obviously booming. Submarine menace calls for sharply higher tonnage.

STEEL: War's key industry. Output greater than ever. Earnings always erratic. Book values to decline as new Government-financed plants are written off. Cannot now foretell after-war conditions.

SUGAR: Pacific War plus shipping shortages have temporarily helped earnings. Beet companies should have best season for many years. Strict price control may be bullish postwar factor.

VARIETY CHAINS: Better situated than most retail outlets. Expected to weather postwar difficulties. Sales and profits should be well maintained.

At the moment the four industries which are prospering most are shipbuilding, meat packing, sugar, and paper; while the four that are least prosperous are utilities, gold mining, finance companies, and building. One is taking more or less of a risk to invest in any of the above eight groups at the present time. Rather, he should consider one of the average groups, such as fire insurance, dairy products, grocery chains, and banks. Certainly, it would be wiser to take those that have suffered most, rather than those that have suffered least.

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Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

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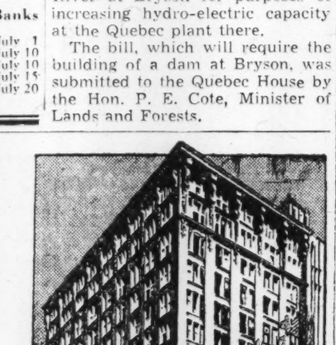

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More Power for War Work Sought in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Quebec—In order to meet the needs of growing war industries in Quebec Province, a bill has been placed before the Legislative Assembly here to empower the Quebec Streams Commission to divert a portion of the Ottawa River at Bryson for purposes of increasing hydro-electric capacity at the Quebec plant there.

The bill, which will require the building of a dam at Bryson, was submitted to the Quebec House by the Hon. P. E. Cote, Minister of Lands and Forests.

Sales Tax Hangs Fire Until Public Opinion Crystallizes

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The search for the tax that produces the least squawk continues. Of course there is no tax that doesn't raise protest, at least until one becomes inured to it. The nearest approach to the perfect tax from the political point of view is the hidden one, for there the tax has become part of the cost and is lost in the retail price. It plucks the goose which is being denuded of its standard-of-living feathers without the disagreeably harsh noises generally accompanying taxing operations.

However, it only works up to a point, because in the democratic process, the taxpayer calls the tune. At least he does in peacetime. When war comes the production demands are so enormous that those who must pay to preserve their way of living are content to have their substance taken by those to whom they have delegated power up to the point of bare subsistence.

Some nations have reached that point, though not the United States. It is so rich in material things, it may never reach that stage. Its deprivations up to the present are hardly more than inconveniences. These will increase, however, as Congress brings itself to the point of imposing levies approaching the $8,700,000,000 revenue program proposed by the Treasury.

Sales Tax Opposition

One avenue still open to help pay war costs is the general sales tax. At present, sentiment for it has been cooled by the strong opposition of the Administration and of labor. The sales tax of say 5 per cent has been estimated to yield anywhere from $1,875,000,000 to $3,113,000,000, depending on whether it applies to manufacturers', wholesalers' or retailers' volume. Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, estimates that a manufacturers' sales tax of 5 per cent would bring $3,780,000,000 and that one of 10 per cent would gather in $7,471,000,000. The $3,113,000,000 mentioned above would be the net yield if sales to the Federal Government were exempted.

The reasons why the sales tax has not made better headway are partly political, partly economic, and, if one may be so bold as to suggest it, partly social. On the political side there is labor union opposition, together with the adverse vote of the millions of the low-wage group. Labor asks that the higher revenues needed be taken from the surplus income of individuals and corporations. If Congressmen are convinced that the sales tax is unpopular with most of their constituents, then weightier reasons for adopting it are likely to be ignored.

All Should Pay Knowingly

The economic reason most often quoted for deprecating a sales tax is that it violates the principle of taxing according to the ability to pay. This can hardly be denied if the tax is applied to every kind of goods, including food, fuel and clothing. But such an argument loses most of its force if the sales tax applies to every class of civilian goods except the bare essentials. Or the burden of a sales tax on those in the lower income brackets can be largely softened by graduating the tax so that the essential goods take the higher tax.

It can hardly be argued that because one's income is small that no sacrifices should be made to the common war effort. That there is a considerable segment of the population which does not earn much above the subsistence level is granted, but emotional thinking should not blind uplifters to the universal truth that what can be got for nothing is valued as of negligible worth. All should pay for government and they should pay knowingly. It is the fault of democracy that unpalatable taxation is deftly hidden by legislators to curry favor with the electorate. There is no excuse for this kind of levy now or to use it as a reason for opposing open taxes, openly arrived at. Even the poor have enough self-respect to want to share in paying for their government and to know that they are paying to help win the war.

Graduated Tax Preferable

Another economic reason advanced against the sales levy is that it would be inflationary because it would cause the low income workers to demand more pay to make up for the increased prices. How can this be so if prices remain fixed under OPA supervision while the sales tax, along with other taxes, help to drain off the huge amount of excess purchasing power which economists everywhere say is to be found where wages or income have gone up most: namely in the working class group getting under $3,000? An increase in taxes is no valid argument for asking for wage increases. Rather there should be further emphasis on stabilization of wages and income in view of the ever-present inflation threat.

A graduated sales tax is preferable to a flat percentage tax on all goods, though it would not bring in as much revenue. Nevertheless, it would be a tax on spending and as such should tend to be a check on spending, which is what the Administration says it is seeking. The bulk of the people have more money to spend than ever before. If it doesn't go into savings or taxes, it will go mostly into goods.

But goods are in decreasing supply. In fact, a year from now, Mr. Leon Henderson says, the supply of goods will be no greater than that of the depression year of 1932, though the national income today is three times greater. This means tremendous pressure against price ceilings. Reducing purchasing power cuts down this pressure. It is no longer an argument against sales taxes to say that they reduce buying power. On the contrary, it is an argument for them.

The social argument is tied up with the economic one. It is stated that the sales tax is inequitable because it bears most heavily on those with smaller incomes, since they must spend such a large proportion of earnings on necessities, and that the additional burden will reduce living standards already low. While this is a valid position, it is overdrawn as regards the great bulk of the 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 workers in the nation.

Taxing on Ability to Pay

It must be remembered that wages today are the highest in years. Everyone with any skill is employed at good pay. Even the slightly skilled command wages which two or three years ago would appear munificent. The unskilled are receiving up to $5 a day. That these should pay a visible share in the war effort is not debatable. And unless it is the purpose of the New Deal to depart from the principle of inequality in the economic position of individuals or classes, as exemplified in the paying of different percentages in the different income brackets, then the tax sacrifices of those in the lower brackets should be in accordance with their increased ability to pay. Those in the lower brackets have by and large benefited most from the war effort. This is evidenced by the increased national income last year of about $17 billion of which some $12 billion represented wage increases.

An important argument for a sales tax is that it is visible. The buyer can see what the government is demanding. It may be disagreeable to know that the tax-gatherer's hand is in your pocket every day, but it is better to be aware of what he takes than to be fooled by invisible taxes. He who pays for governmental protection and services though he winces in the doing is a better citizen than he who thinks he is exempt. The visible levy gives the citizen a keener interest in the processes of government, for who is not watchful of those he pays to work for him?

In the final analaysis, when it comes to taxes, it is a question of finding the money. If sales taxes will give an appreciable amount to the war coffers, the political arguments against it will probably vanish after the elections. The progressive tax rates now in effect place a heavy burden on the middle and upper income brackets and appear sufficiently drastic to offset the argument that a sales tax is unfair to the lower income group. A cross section of national opinion today shows that more than half of the adult population favors a sales tax if food were tax free, according to National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver. And it may be that there is no other way to reach every possible wage earner or receiver of income.

Great Lakes Iron Ore Use Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reports that blast furnace consumption of lake district iron ore hit an all-time record of 7,239,788 gross tons in May.

This compares with 7,006,561 tons the previous month, 6,232,213 in May, 1941, and the former record of 7,158,423 tons in January this year. It brings the five-month total to the peak of 34,917,021 tons against 30,450,016 a year ago.

The report lists figures on Canadian consumption and stocks of ore for the first time since February when restrictions on their publication were imposed by Dominion authorities.

As of June 1 there were 178 of an available 190 furnaces in blast, compared with 180 of 189 a month ago and 169 of 186 a year ago. Available furnaces were increased by one in the past month with the addition of a new stack by Canadian Furnace Co. at Port Colborne, Ont.

Use of Meat on America's Tables on the Increase

CHICAGO (AP)—Use of meat at America's tables is on the iincrease, Albert K. Mitchell, Bell Ranch, New Mexico, chairman of the National Livestock and Meat Board, told the board's directors at their annual meeting.

Per capita consumption of meat last year, Mr. Mitchell said, was 148 pounds, and the average per capita consumption in the five-year period ended with 1941 was 6.2 pounds greater than in the preceding five years.

In the first four months this year, Mr. Mitchell stated, beef production was 24 per cent greater than the comparative 1941 months, veal production up 5 per cent, pork production 13 per cent and lamb production 7 per cent.

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The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

June 18, 1942.

Heads Advertisers

Dementi Studio

William Ellyson, Jr.

Elected President of the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, succeeding C. E. Phillips of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Ellyson is advertising manager of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader and Times-Dispatch.

Retail Sales 5 to 10 P. C. Below '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A continued slump in retail trade during the past week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., compared with figures for the corresponding week of 1941.

"City and suburban stores were feeling the effects of a decline in shopper attendance," the mercantile agency said in its trade review.

While cash sales made a relatively good showing, it continued, a sharp decline in applications for new charge accounts as well as in sales to standing accounts was reported.

Only two sections showed gains over last year, the Pacific Coast with a rise of 3 to 6 per cent and the Southwest, where trade was up 2 to 5 per cent.

For the country as a whole, sales were down 5 to 10 per cent. New England showed a decline of 5 to 10 per cent, East 7 to 13, South 3 to 9, Middle West 4 to 10 and Northwest 9 to 14.

A moderate volume of advance orders—contrasted sharply with the heavy demand of a year ago in wholesale markets, and agency found, as buyers continued to hold to a policy of keeping inventories in check.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of June 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.3 per cent to the lowest level since mid-April largely as a result of declining prices for livestock, dairy products, cereal products and cattle feed, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The general index is slightly lower than at this time last month but is 13½ per cent above a year ago.

In addition to a decline of 1.2 per cent in average prices for farm products, foods dropped 0.2 per cent and miscellaneous commodities 0.1 per cent.

(1926=100)	June 13 1942	June 6 1942	P.C. Changes to June 13 '42 from June 6 1942	June 14 1941
All commod'ties	*98.4	*98.7	— 0.3	+ 13.5
Farm products	104.3	105.6	— 1.2	+ 28.6
Foods	99.5	99.7	— 0.2	+ 20.5
Hides & leather	118.9	118.8	+ 0.1	+ 9.7
Textile products	97.2	97.2		+ 16.0
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.9		+ 0.3
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.7
Bldg materials	109.9	100.9		+ 8.9
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+ 16.1
House furnish'gs	104.5	104.5		+ 11.5
Misc commod	89.9	90.0	— 0.1	+ 12.1
Raw materials	99.6	100.4	— 0.8	+ 20.1
Semimnfd atels	92.8	92.7	+ 0.1	+ 6.3
Manufact prods	*98.8	*98.9	— 0.1	+ 11.4
Com other than farm products	*97.1	*97.2	— 0.1	+ 10.5
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*95.9		+ 8.0

*Preliminary

Department Store Sales Drop 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that department store sales in the week ended June 13 were 3 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year.

This was the third such decrease in the last four weeks. However, in the week ended June 6 sales were 7 per cent above a year ago. In the four weeks ended June 13, sales averaged two per cent under last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage comparisons with the similar week last year follow:

Increases—Philadelphia 1, Richmond 12, Kansas City 11, and San Francisco 2 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 5, New York 14, Cleveland 2, Atlanta 9, St. Louis 1, and Dallas 11 per cent.

In the Chicago district, sales were even with a year ago.

Lead Stocks Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic stocks of refined lead decreased in May to 29,707 tons from 31,374 tons at the end of April, the first decline recorded in seven months, the American Breau of Metal Statistics reported. Refined lead production last month was 51,213 tons against 58,950 in April.

10 P. C. Tax At Source Now Gaining Favor

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—A new Treasury proposal for collecting individual income taxes at the source was presented to the House ways and means committee yesterday and members said the chances were excellent that it would be approved.

It contemplates that beginning January 1 employers would withhold from employees' paychecks 10 per cent of the amount above an allowance for basic exemptions. Half the amount withheld in 1943 would be credited against the payments due on this year's taxes, and half against 1943 taxes due March 15, 1944.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, explained the plan this way in a statement to the committee:

"The taxpayer would be permitted to credit against his March 15, 1943, installment on 1942 taxes, half of the amounts withheld at source during January and February, 1943; against his June 15 installment, half of the amounts withheld during March, April and May; against his Sept. 15 installment, half of the amounts withheld during June, July and August, and against his December 15 installment, half of the amounts withheld during September, October and November.

"Under this plan, slightly more than half of the total amount withheld at source during 1943 would be available in March, 1944, as a credit against 1943 income tax liabilities. In this way, the transition to collection at source would be spread over the two years, 1943 and 1944."

Earlier, the committee reiterated its decision to impose a 94 per cent excess profits tax on corporations but appeared hopelessly divided on the question of a post-war refund to soften the blow of such a high rate.

One specific plan for the refund—the details of which the members said they could not explain—was defeated and members said flatly that unless some more "workable" program were brought forward, the $6,650,000,000 tax bill would go to the House without any such plan.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D), North Carolina, announced that the committee had agreed to post-war refunds in principle yesterday but failed today to agree on how they should operate.

Common Dividend Declared by Erie First in 76 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock market news tickers stuttered today over a phrase they never before had printed: "50 cents Erie Railroad Co dividend on common . . ." It was the first common stock dividend in three quarters of a century for the much-reorganized and fought over road.

The dividend of 50 cents a share, is payable July 10 to stockholders of record June 30. Holders of certificates of beneficial interest will also receive the dividend.

"Thus Wall Street tradition was shattered and brokers were dazedly groping for reliable replacements for the immemorial statement that 'Three things are certain; death, taxes and no dividends for Erie common.'"

The road's directors in voting the dividend even indicated there might be other dividends later.

The first payment, they said, would be from 1941 income and was voted after "consideration of future prospects as well as past operating results."

They announced:

"The company's income available for charges for the year 1941 totaled $21,779,543. After provision for all fixed and contingent charges and dividends on preferred stock there remained a balance of $7,305,244, and it is expected that the results for the present year will be at least as good as those for 1941.

That new set-up, observers pointed out, was what made possible the net income reported, for it permitted reduction of fixed charges from $14,000,000 annually to about $6,600,000.

The dividend came on the heels of a report of two record business months: gross revenue for April was highest for any April in the company's history and May figures the highest for any May in the past 20 years.

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ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases, 681 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, FE. 2388.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline, Asp. 1500

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Beaconsfield

An Exclusive Summer Home

surrounded by a seven-acre private park with beautiful flower gardens. Cool, comfortable rooms . . . delicious meals . . . complete hotel service. Modern Garage. Selected Clientele. Asp. 6800.

12 minutes by train from Boston to Beaconsfield Station

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

1731 Beacon St., BROOKLINE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Unique, new, 5-room apartment; every convenience; private entrance; heated; 4 doors below church. 740 Madison Ave.

BACK BAY, Boston, 65 Burbank St.—Two rooms and kit. $32; 1 room, alcove and kit. $30; free refrigeration. Inquire 55 Burbank St.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 Rooms Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy. $50-$75. Supt. KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St., Suite 3—1-rm. rear basement apt. Modern. $30. Available June 23, 18-min. to Park St. Loop. 3599.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Four Rooms, Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60-$65. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

NEW YORK CITY, UNFURNISHED APARTMENT—2 large, airy, cool rooms; kitchen and bath; elevator; sacrifice rental $50. Apply on premises, 28 E. 10th St., Apt. 12-J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, near Public Garden—1-room suite, bath, nice kitchen; cool, comfortable; available until Oct. 1st. Tel. Laf. 1244.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern, beautifully furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; grand piano, private bath, own porch; parking facilities. 86 Washington St.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON, MASS.—Army wife wishes to share attractively furnished apartment with young business woman, Beacon St., near Dartmouth St. Call Sunday or evenings, COM. 0054.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view, midtown; spacious, comfortable, privacy; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, fireplace. EL 5-3532 or LA 4-1298.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 92 Beacon St.—Furnished 2-room kitchenette apt.; conveniently located; available July 1 through Sept. 15th. Call Capitol 3618.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 1-room kitchenette apt., Boston preferred, or vicinity; refrigeration; convenient to transportation. Box F-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1—Furnished; one lovely room, kitchenette or kitchen privileges; couple. Write F. Bannister, 1444 Clifton St., N. W.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

MAINE, Peakes Island—Cottages on beautiful ocean frontage, reasonable rates by week, month or season; accommodating 3-8; completely equipped; 1-mile walk to sandy beach and store. Mrs. Jean Taylor, 1 Norway St., Boston (Mass.).

OVERLOOKING LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE—Two camps for light housekeeping. Two double bunks; screen porch; farm dining room nearby. Miller Camps, R. F. D. 1, East Alton, N. H.

"THE BEACH HILLS," DENNISPORT, MASS. Modern housekeeping cottages, water front in beautiful pines; gas kitchen, fireplace, showers; private beach, warm safe bathing; restricted clientele; no dimout; $70-$40-$45 weekly. F. R. C., 121 Park Drive, Suite 38, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT

FIRE ISLAND, L. I.—7 rooms, 2 screened porches; fireplace; running water; directly on bay; row boat. $250.00 season. Write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

MAINE—Modern store building, with lovely lake-view apartment; $6500. FRED W. ROWELL, 75 Main St., Norway, Maine.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINCHESTER, MASS.
12 Euclid Ave., near transportation and schools; attractively located 7-room Dutch colonial; oil, w. f. heat, oil burner for coal; nearly ½ acre land, beautifully landscaped; bearing apple trees, garden. Owner, J. H. TERRY JR., Westmoreland, N. H.

FOR SALE OR RENT

LOTS ON LAKE, $1000 — Two cottages $7000 and $3000. 7-room cottage for rent $60. Fourteen acres woodland. Entire property $20,000. Easy Terms. "Pondwood", Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 989.

SUMMER HOMES

DEERFIELD, N. H., on Lake Pleasant—6 rooms, bath, fireplace, screened piazza, elec. boat; also smaller house; cool breezes, quiet. Mrs. E. E. Chandler, 43 Windsor St., Arlington, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

ON DUXBURY BAY, Mass., Elder Brewster Road, Standish Shore—6 rooms furnished, 2 baths, electric refrigeration, coal and gas range; can be seen this week, or telephone Pros. 4403. S. H. LEWIS.

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE

GILES
688 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 Cambridge, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanents; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. MRS. MYERS, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1915) State License. 12 Marion Terrace, Long 1090.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-13; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

AMONG green hills, century-old home; price reasonable. HOOD HOUSE, Chelsea, Vermont.

COLD SPRING FARM, Warren, Vt.—Excellent place for rest and recreation. Best of home cooked food. Fine shaded lawn with hammock. Piano. Radio, good reading; free parking. Phone Wintsfield 29-33.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages

Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach, gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE LAKENHURST, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.—Pleasant home, improvements, excellent food. $14-$16. Adults only. Bus stops.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study, Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE

Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips and cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $20 per week for room and meals; restricted. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

MT. JOHNSON—Address Circleville, N. Y. P. O. Box 183. Private country home for 2 or 3 adults; ideal for quiet, study. Every modern convenience, wholesome food. Moderate rates. Car meets all transportation.

SUMMER CLUB—Beautiful surroundings on large estate; hiking, swimming and relaxation for adults; music, swimming and art for young people; nursery, play groups for children; monthly rates; adults from $70, resident students $100. Daycroft, Stamford, Connecticut.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1374.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS—Room for gentleman in attractive apartment; screened porch; garage; near cars and bus. Breakfasts. 9 Adams Street, Arlington 4338-R.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., 4th Floor, S. 7—Double rooms with twin beds, all comfortably and attractively furnished; only select guests. Com 8015.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Cool attractive double and single. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Mrs. Stevens. Com. 1945.

BOSTON—Comfortable room with bath overlooking the Fenway; quiet home; reasonable. 58 Fenway, S. 10; entrance on Hemenway St.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Mrs. Wakelin offers nice comfortable home to permanent guests or transients; some meals. Com. 8534.

BOSTON, 70 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Sunny, comfortable room with twin beds. MRS. KILPATRICK. Ken. 9661.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large room in private home, 3 minutes from Cedar Grove station. 20 Richview St., Blu-2250.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; every convenience; all transportations; nr. Park and church. CO 5-9355.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Beautifully furn. rm. with priv. bath, in duplex apt.; refined home atmosphere. Reasonable. TRafalgar 4-3923.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158th St. (Burgess)—Two beautiful, large, airy rooms, semi-private bath. Older people accommodated. Reasonable.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.). Apt. 8-B—Attractively furn. studio type, sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front double room with running water; large closets; adjoining bath with shower. Private home. WO 0356.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Suburban home. 2 baths; privilege of electric plate; large shaded yard; on bus line. GLebe 7692.

SUMMER BOARD

CAVENDISH, VT.—Ideal spot for relaxation and rest; glorious mountain view; delicious Viennese cooking; trans. to and from P. R. station, 6 miles distant. Address Rose-Anton House.

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seafood and country; boating, fishing, bathing, home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $18 week, $3 day. Write HIGGINS, 256 Huntington Ave., Boston, until June 27. Ken. 6731.

IN the foothills of Vermont, an old-time inn with modern conveniences and cranberry-lark cooking extends New England hospitality. All trains are met. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. KINGSLEY A. PERRY, Owner-Proprietor.

SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $25 and $30 per week inclusive. Write MRS. A. R. WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vermont.

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. R. F. D. Tel. 304.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board on farm, July; only guest. Write Box X-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA

Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY

To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER—DRAFTSMAN
Young, married mechanical engineer, experienced in machine design and plant layout; 5-day week; Boston; essential industry; salary arranged. Write stating qualifications and present salary. Employees of defense industries not considered. Box F-60, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, man exp. in operating real estate, renting, upkeep, repairs and redecorating. Write to Box F-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full experience and qualifications.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN chauffeur to drive lady to Washington, D. C., June 27; expenses paid; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN for part-time work in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings, Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTORNEY (43), member New York bar; practical, extensive legal experience in corporate and commercial matters; seeks position in legal or executive capacity. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE Young Woman, business and cultural background, available as executive secretary, head stenographic dept., personnel, other executive capacities; excel. refrs. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPETENT, intelligent high school girl, Christian Scientist, musician, 17, wishes take care children during summer for family in country. Linda Babbitt, 454 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER (Christian Scientist), experienced, desires work in city, near or full time, small family; good cook; references. Write Box G-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOOD STENOGRAPHER (Executive) seeks new position anywhere. Varied experience. Write Box R-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSE, Christian Scientist, wishes to serve; 7 years' experience. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRO

Local Classified

(Continued)

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, Jewelry and Silver Purchased. WIDMER, Jeweler 31 West Street, Boston. LIB. 3917

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING AND REPAIRING
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
CEILING, WALL, AND
FLOOR WORK
F. D. RAMSDEN
100 Harvard St., Newtonville LAS. 4872

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 6-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3019.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

ROCHE HOME EQUIPMENT CO.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

For a Real Treat Try
Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS
on Easy Terms
STERCHI'S
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
72 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-2680

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART *way to save!*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 3-8797

MADELON BEAUTY SHOP
A Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in
Rilling KOOLERWAVE
Tel. 3-2751 127 S. E. First Avenue

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS • FILMS • FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Crossword Quiz Answers

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light
Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT
& GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd St. at 15th Ave. South
St. Petersburg, Florida
SALES and SERVICE
Oil-burning Equipment and Fuel Oil for every domestic and industrial purpose.
General Electric
Air-Conditioning

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

TAMPA

(Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE
MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM
BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT MARKET
Red, Ripe Watermelons
Now in Season—Ice Cold
Delicious Pure Orange, Grapefruit and Cocoanut Juices.
2072 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
PHONE 7858

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

SUPER SERVICE MARKET
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches.
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
134 Whitaker Street Phone 3-6643

FISCHER'S
Bakery and Delicatessen
Good Things to Eat
1014 ABERCORN ST. DIAL 9601

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

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INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses Handled to Perfection
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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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Europe

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Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

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Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)
Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—
SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas Walking Sticks
Gloves Ties
Spitalgasse 32

VELOZENTRALE
Wwe. Adolf Scherz
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 2.94.43
BICYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLES, CARS
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
Hairdressing Salon for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 29 TEL. 6.11

NEUCHATEL

La Maison de confiance
par son choix et sa qualité
se recommande
Boucherie ROHRER-MATILE
Rue de l'Hopital
(BUTCHER)

ZURICH

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLÄNDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
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GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
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BOOKS:
School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Handbags, etc.

MASKEW MILLER Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

GLADDEN EVERY DAY
WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330, West St.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

(Continued)

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maidenform Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 89 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES AND CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K.
Ladies' Hairdressing
Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fairhaven Private Hotel
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route.
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2505

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

(Continued)

Fanny Farmer's Quality
Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS'
DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements
Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2223

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
FURNISHINGS
AND
FLOOR COVERINGS
136, Church St. Phone 3057
also at 537, West St. Durban

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing
SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years F. M. 2490

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1802

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

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MC-3

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
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DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
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Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower,
Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cleaning, Making,
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Speciality
CARPET
SHAMPOOING
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Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

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MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

CENT 4896 MISS N GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive
Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

Phone F 5054
LINDSAYS
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

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TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

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DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
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CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight 203 COLLINS ST., C1
Sundays till 9:30 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969—F. 5541

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FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. 1
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5
3 Lines

V. Boldner
Watchmaker Jeweller
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

Plant Quality NOW Flower Seeds
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS'
OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road Phone LF 5383

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S Corsets
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

MELBOURNE—Toorak

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Ltd. Pty.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

Mrs M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's
Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear—Hosiery
481 TOORAK VILLAGE

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be
depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers
anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: 36-171
"Blooms," Christchurch 22-495

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture
for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

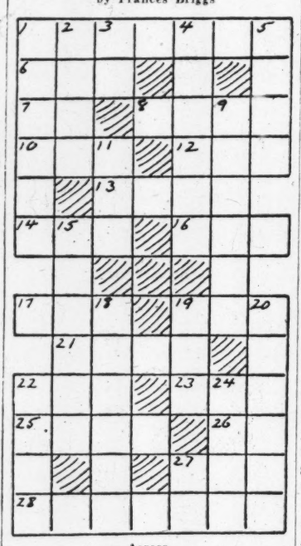
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What great author lived at Gadshill, England?
6—Girl's name.
7—Where is Slide Mountain (abbr.)?
8—Didymous.
10—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
12—Conjunction.
13—King of the anteaters is what creature?
14—To grate.
16—A candle is often called what?
17—An ovoid object is shaped like what?
19—Where are the Chiltern Hills (abbr.)?
21—Platinum is obtained chiefly from what mountains?
22—City of Fernandina is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
23—Adult male.
25—What person might own a reindeer?
26—What is a suffix used in names of poems of an epic or mock epic nature?
27—Exist.
28—Who required passers-by to bow to cap which he had elevated on a pole?

Down

1—Isadora Duncan was famed as what?
2—What is a short pastoral poem?
3—What is symbol for calcium?
4—What was first name of Westcott, American author?
5—What is used in a trap on a golf course?
9—What person would live in a hogan?
11—To flow back.
15—What is a hoof?
18—What did Zeuxis paint so well that birds came and pecked at them?
19—Shade tree.
20—What Mother Goose creature wandered "upstairs and downstairs, and in my lady's chamber?"
22—What is one of cross strokes on musical note of small denomination?
24—What is a river of Yorkshire, England?
27—What adjective suffix denotes "belonging to?"

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Then shalt thou delight thyself in the LORD; *and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth.*—ISA. 58:14

Hobby Nobbing

Whittling for Fun

By Irving Bacchus

Whittling is one of the finest all-around hobbies you can pursue. Those persons who relax by keeping busy fingers busy are urged to procure a large pocket knife, a block of soft wood, and begin a new diversion.

The expense of whittling is negligible and the seasoned hobbyist has scores of interesting creations to show for his efforts. The work of one whittler, who specializes in the carving of comic cowboys and ranch hands, has been lauded from coast to coast. Many famous personages have taken up the hobby of collecting these scrawny, laugh-producing characters.

Soft pine or cedar provides suitable materials for the student. After a block has been secured, choose some simple design—a pig serves well—and draw or trace the outline on the wood. The second step is sawing out the design. Next the excess wood is carved away, and finally the details are trimmed in. A piece of leather or a wood chip can be affixed for the ears.

If your pig is worthy of conservation give him a few coats of wax, varnish or shellac. Between coats of finishing fluid a piece of sandpaper should be used to smooth the object. The final coat of finisher goes unsanded and leaves a nice, glossy surface. See that your pig is dry and dust-free before the finishing process is begun.

If menagerie residents are not subjects to your liking, the carving of oddities is a popular suggestion. Have you studied lengthy wooden chains which appeared as though the impossible had been accomplished in "forging" the lengths together without cracking?

The links, of course, are carved from the same block and in such a manner that forging, even if it were possible, would be unnecessary. Once you've mastered the details of whittling a few links, there's no limit to the length of chain which can be created.

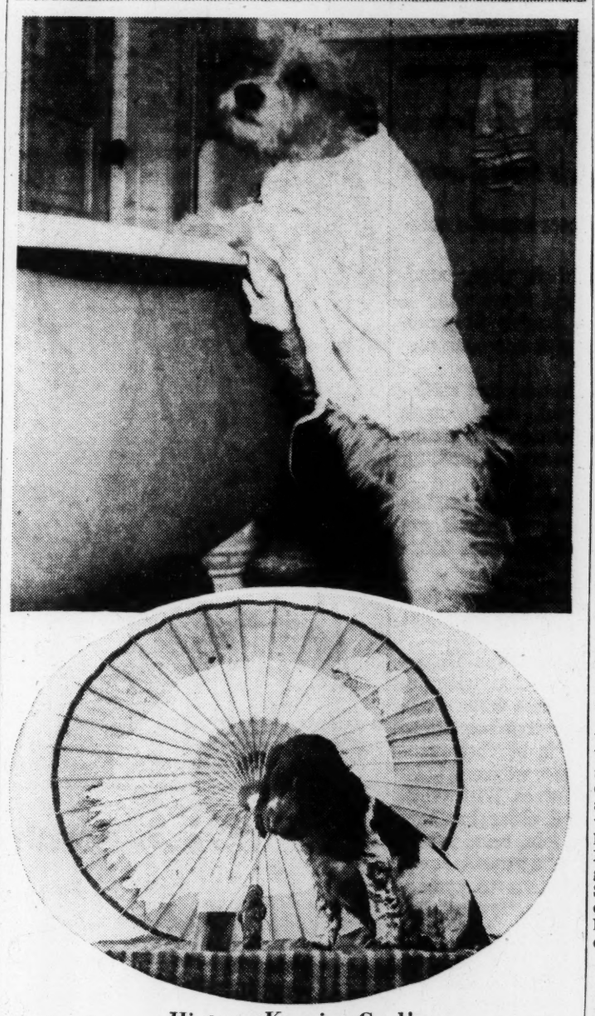
Another neat trick which will have your friends guessing can be created with knife and soft wood. It involves this principle: thoroughly soaked wood can be pushed through a small hole and in drying will expand to its normal size.

By this process a wooden arrow can pierce a small hole in a doughnut shaped disc. When the arrow point dries it will be much larger than the hole and removal will be impossible. And your friends will probably scoff at the explanation!

If you cannot locate a good reference on the subject of whittling send self-addressed stamped envelope to Hobby Nobbing, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Quotation

WE join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.—RUFUS CHOATE



Hints on Keeping Cool!

"Where's the soap?" asks Gyp, as if he really wanted to know. The photograph was sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Kaye McCoun, Winston, Ariz. Bottom: J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England, submitted the picture of the cocker that felt the cool drink had been neglected long enough.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Already, in north Africa, they say the temperature is running to 100 and over, even on the shaded maps.

Detroit News: With a little gas and four tires, this ought to be the summer to find an unoccupied picnic table in the wayside shade.

Detroit News: The watch on the Rhine is being given the works.

Punch ©: Comedy radio programmes are now specially recorded in America and rebroadcast in this country. Thus depriving British comedians of their main source of new jokes.

A "War Worker" On the Home Front

Seattle

Seventeen-year-old Patricia Altree, who lives on Charter Oak Farm at La Center, Oregon, is doing meritorious service on the home front to help win the war. When her father answered a call for badly needed construction workers on an Oregon war project, Patsy insisted that she could manage their seventy-acre farm, milk twenty cows, etc., even while attending school. And that's not all—she is vice-president of the state 4-H Club, president of a dairy club, exhibits her prize bull at fairs, and has won dozens of ribbons in 4-H competitions. How she then finds time to edit her high school paper, make furniture for her own room (and does it very well, too), and help the neighbors out with their plowing, is a mystery to friends and onlookers.

Inasmuch as Patsy's goal is to win a $1,000 Farm Youth Foundation Scholarship to a University, she pores late at night over books on farm engineering, management, and machinery. Patsy can't imagine why she has been singled out to have her efforts heralded by a Northwest radio station, and to be given a fifty-dollar defense bond. She says, "I love this beautiful country and anything I can do to help keep it ours, is the least I can do."

Daily Anecdote

Conclusive

Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor of England in the early 1800's, was always generous in his contributions to worthy causes. But in the mail one day there came an especially bold and needless request.

Erskine replied at once, "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me and I beg to subscribe—"

At this point the reader had to turn over the leaf.

"—myself your obedient servant."

Cabbages and Kings

Associated Press

Evelyn Cain is shown wearing a coal miner's lamp to aid her in locating and filing books at the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. The idea was temporarily adopted when a strike of engineers shut down the building's powerhouse and darkened the library.

* * *

"Slanguage"

R. H., Richmond Hill, N. Y., writes: "I have been corresponding with men in the armed forces for some time. As an outcome of some of this, I asked one of the boys, a member of the air corps, to send me some examples of the picturesque word combinations that have become part of the "slanguage" of the army of today. Some of the examples proved so interesting that I am passing them on."

Canary—A long-term inmate of the guardhouse.
Canned Tomato—An M. P. stationed at the guardhouse.
Can Opener—The keys to the guardhouse.
Clip Joint—The barber shop.
Drawing Room—The dentist's office.
Four-Star Feature—A brass hat inspector.
Grand Slam—Demotion of an officer to the ranks.
Punch Bowl—USO boxing arena.
Rhodes Scholar—Graduate of a 30-mile hike.
Three-Base Hit—Promotion from Private to Sergeant.

* * *

Profitable Idea

This observer has known Victor Cornelius quite a few years, beginning away back when Cornelius was painting signs in Eastland—where he still lives. But now he's making around a thousand dollars a month—and all because he thought of constructing napkin-holders with a slot in the side into which can be slid a card telling what's at the picture show. Now his service has spread to almost every State in the Union; your columnist saw his napkin-holders and cards on restaurant and drugstore counters, even in Hollywood.

—Columnist in the Gorman (Texas) Progress.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bathing vs. Swimming*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT A DAY! IT HAS TO RAIN JUST WHEN I WANT TO GO SWIMMING!
IF THERE WAS ONE THING I WANTED TO DO TODAY IT WAS TO POP INTO THE WATER....
IN THAT CASE, BENJAMIN, I SUGGEST YOU TAKE A BATH!
?!
FOOEY!!
SOMEHOW THIS ISN'T THE SAME!!

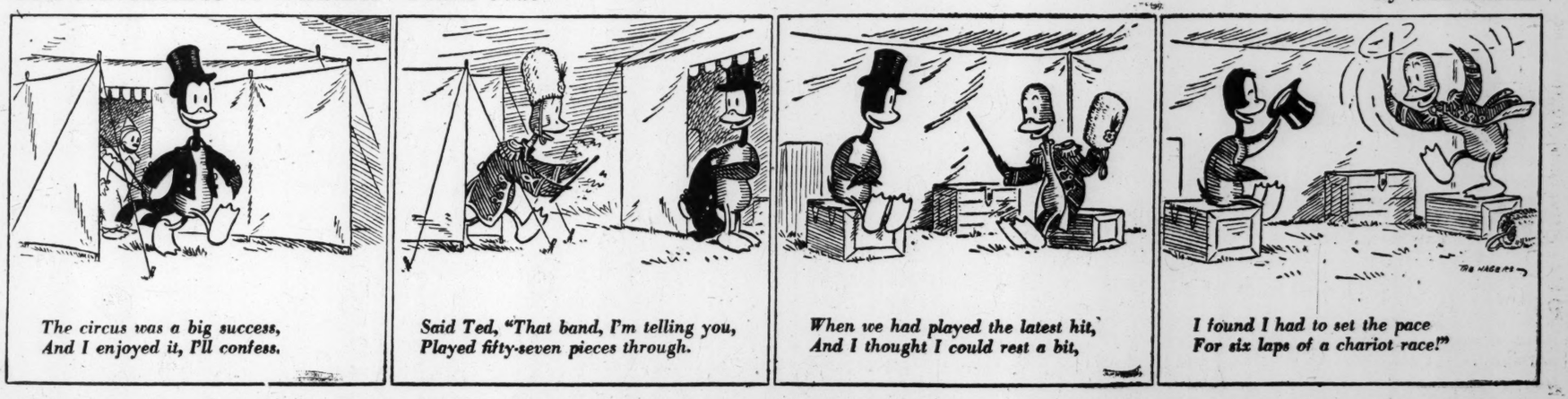
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Takes a Good Hat to Keep Up With Me!*

By RODGERS

Well, at least the uniform question is settled—
All I have to wear is an identification tag on my collar!
I have a hat too—But that's just for dress-up—
I don't have to wear it all the time—
MESS HALL
Which is— just as well!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Double Time*

By THE HAGERS



The circus was a big success,
And I enjoyed it, I'll confess.

Said Ted, "That band, I'm telling you,
Played fifty-seven pieces through.

When we had played the latest hit,
And I thought I could rest a bit,

I found I had to set the pace
For six laps of a chariot race!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Major Sam

Our friend Sam runs a corner filling station. We used to think of Sam as a genial, everyday small businessman. He still is that; but now he is something more. Sam is a pretty good soldier.

Not that he'd ever do anybody much harm waving a grease-gun or spraying springs the way you'd handle a *Flammenwerfer*, or throwing things from that foxhole he goes into to drain the oil. But he has taken a lot of buffeting in this war and he still comes up smiling. He wipes off the windshield and puts water in the radiator just as if he expected you'd still say, "Fill 'er up," instead of knowing you could spare only one tab from your ration card and that he hadn't the gasoline to sell you more if you wanted it.

And now the war has made a junk dealer out of him in addition to all the other changes it has made in his business. First the boys began being called in the draft or going off to volunteer or to take better paying jobs in defense plants, and it was hard to get helpers in their places. Sam tried to take care of two or three cars at once instead of one at a time. There were more calls to come and change a battery so as to start a car that had stood longer than usual in the garage, and there were jobs of changing tires around to equalize the wear.

Some of these new activities helped make up for the loss of income on "gas" and oil; other times the only "customer" at the station in half a morning would be a bicyclist asking to use the air hose or get a shot of grease in his wheel hub.

But now Sam is collecting old rubber for the Government. The boys of the neighborhood bring old garden hose, doormats, a deflated beach-ball, or Fido's rubber bone, and dump these on his driveway. Possibly among the old tires and tubes that come in he recognizes one he sold or patched when he started the station. Above the cent a pound he pays, he will get a quarter of a cent for delivering the stuff to a shipping point but that doesn't mean very much.

To be sure, the chief hope he and a lot of other Sams have of keeping their customers on rubber so they will still buy gasoline lies in the prospect that enough salvage rubber will be reclaimed to afford retreads. But there is no way for Sam to know that this business will come back to him.

The main reason Sam does the things that are asked of him is simply that Sam is a good soldier. He likes the uncle whose name he bears. He'll do his best to keep the station going till times change. He's quite willing to be considered a buck private, but we think he deserves a commission. We nominate him for the rank of major—a Major Contributor to America's war effort.

Forging the Peace

Can peace be forged in the fires of war? Development of the lend-lease program, daily use of international commissions for pooling United Nations resources and for planning war production—these and other necessities of war are laying foundations of a system which can be converted to the uses of peace when victory is won.

This is the opportunity. But its fulfillment depends on widespread public understanding of the potentialities. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has again contributed to such understanding in his address at Baltimore.

The points Mr. Welles stressed cannot be repeated too often. One of these is that the organization which will preserve the unity now achieved by the United Nations should be "formed so far as practicable before the fires of war which are welding them together have cooled."

Americans who, reading the lessons of the last twenty years aright, urged that peaceable nations unite to defend themselves against aggressors, will now demand that these nations unite in an effort to ameliorate those economic, racial and political difficulties which lead toward chaos in world relations and at last to war.

The near-inevitability of a transition period after the war, in which no formal peace will be signed but in which United Nations police forces and armies-of-aid will preserve order and restore normal living in devastated areas, promises that some sort of close co-operative effort will outlast the shooting. It may provide the kindergarten of schooling for world government. But if the peoples would prevent war, they must put their determination and their understanding back of the hope Mr. Welles has so usefully described.

No Less Important

Working in a defense factory isn't the only way civilians can help protect this country and their community.

Neither is patrolling the streets with a tin helmet and the armband of an air-raid warden.

Nor dishing out hot soup from a canteen.

Nor learning to apply first-aid splints and bandages.

Nor spotting airplanes from the nearest hilltop.

Out there on the hot city playground, Johnny and Hans and Tony need a firm, understanding leader to guide their exuberant energies into constructive channels.

Over in the East End, at that settlement house playschool, small hands reach out for instruction in handicrafts. Small ears are cocked, smiling faces upturned, for a story.

Downtown at the social agencies, letters are waiting to be typed, envelopes to be addressed and stamped. Telephones are ringing.

These are some of the less obvious gaps to be stopped in America's total armor.

Social agencies all over the United States are facing the summer with depleted ranks just at a time when extra demands on their services are piling up urgently. Hundreds of their professional and volunteer workers have gone into the armed forces. With thousands of mothers and older brothers and sisters in defense jobs, more young children are roaming the streets. Juvenile delinquency threatens to spread, as it did in England following the advent of war.

The Volunteer Service Bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies is conducting a drive this week to secure volunteers for these social-work posts. Other cities report a similar need. No previous training is needed—only dependability. And civilians can enlist for as little as two mornings or afternoons a week. It is to be hoped that many will recognize this opportunity to play a vital rolé in civilian defense.

Avoiding Excesses

An excess profits tax is a good thing. But the United States needs to be careful not to go to excess in the application of it. Hence it is good news that the House Ways and Means Committee contemplates turning 14 per cent of its proposed 94 per cent corporation excess profits tax into a post-war refund to be used by the companies in rehabilitating their businesses to provide peacetime employment.

This is in line with a recommendation made by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. He warned that the 94 per cent tax might "endanger the full success of our war production program" and that if a company could retain only $6 out of $100 of profits above a certain point there would be little incentive left for it to keep down costs. He recommended that the tax rate should not take outright more than about 80 per cent.

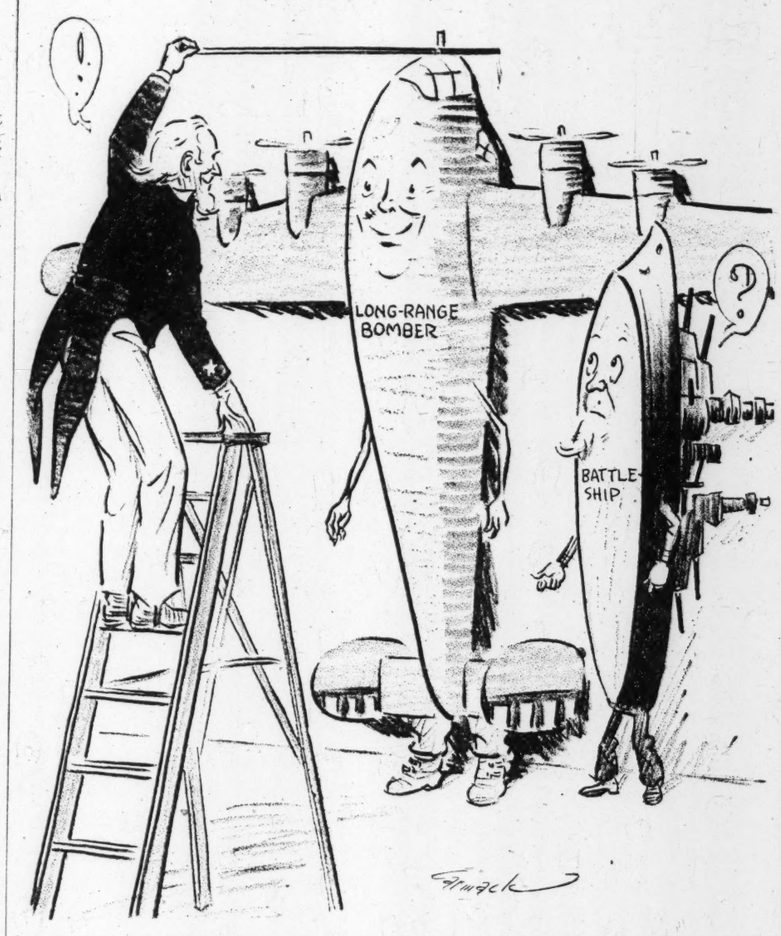
Many corporations engaged in war business recognize the temporary nature of their unusual activity. The president of a large chemical company recently said his firm would like to set aside a reserve to assure severance pay to workmen whom they will have to lay off when the demand for explosives ends; but under present tax laws the firm would have to pay 72 per cent of such a reserve in taxes. Actually the excess profits tax is a pretty good index of those industries which will most need to have large reserves for rehabilitation in order to give employment after the war is over for they are the industries which generally tend to swing farthest up or down.

There is a valid question, too, whether the excess profits tax should not be calculated after instead of before ordinary income taxes; for surely the corporate income tax is now a normal business expense.

Admittedly, if Congress eases up its contemplated excess profits tax rate it will face the necessity of raising comparable revenue elsewhere. But this revenue is not large, relatively speaking, and the problem of controlling excess profits does not appear to have got out of hand this time as it did in the last war, if one may judge by the number of corporations which report greatly increased volumes of business but stationary or even reduced net earnings.

If the post-war reserve plan is used, Congress may be really stiff about taking unusual and excessive earnings out of circulation without encountering the bad effects of which Mr. Nelson warns.

Growing Up Fast



North . . South . . East . . West

Purely Personal

By Frank L. Perrin

Calendars, clocks, and sundials are constant reminders. They seem to mark, when understood, not the passing, but the rotation of hours, days, and years. They are sometimes arresting, monitorial, challenging. We are all quite inclined, in return, to challenge their silent assumption of actuarial duties. The individual accounting and computation of balances we selfishly prefer to undertake without interference.

At times, as a few days ago, an hour strikes or a date stands out on the great time-clock, which demands that it be remembered. It requires no reference to files or record to recall both day and year. But I set it down, just for better remembrance. Fifty years a newspaper man. The course runs, sometimes directly, sometimes meanderingly, along pleasant lines intersecting busy nights, days and years. In the second of these years was the first nation-wide "depression" since the industrial and social recovery following the War Between the States. Wise men, editors among them, were confident that a panacea or preventive was then found which would correct or prevent all future maladies of that nature.

* * *

We in America were not then concerned with the affairs of the world outside our borders. We believed we possessed, in abundance, all that was needed. The difficulty then, as so often since, was to choose the right political leaders. We were divided on the tariff issue, and were destined soon to face the question of "imperialistic" government in territories forfeited by Spain. Until our hands were stretched out to aid oppressed Cuba, and incidentally to avenge the Maine, we had rested serenely in the fond hope that there would never be another war, either internecine, interventionist, or defensive, in which we of the North country would be required to make common sacrifice.

But war news seemed never to cease reaching the editor's desk. At times the stream was thin. But war with Spain opened, to novice and expert alike, a new and unfamiliar field. It should be realized that means of communication had not been perfected in those days. The machines for printing and distribution were crude compared to the highly specialized methods of today. It is no secret that brief telegraphic and cable messages from "somewhere on the war front," as well as "grape-vine" dispatches, were enlarged and embellished, sometimes by writers with more imagination than actual knowledge.

Then came the far-off Boer War, a struggle in which American readers of newspapers immediately became intensely interested. It is understandable that sentiment in the United States was divided. There was strong pro-Boer sympathy, natural enough in a country which had itself obtained a divorce from Britain.

Between wars past and wars even then in the making there were the recurring political campaigns, biennial and quadrennial, to challenge the editor who wore the trade-mark and assumed a nom-de-plume of independence, or to fire the enthusiasm and sharpen the pen of the avowed partisan. Newspapers in general had, as you choose, advanced or retrogressed from the school of personal journalism. With few notable exceptions the occupant of the editor's easy chair was not free to choose his weapons of attack upon entrenched official power, or his defensive artillery in the warfare against pretending usurpers who challenge the high and mighty in the seats of the elect.

How many young men, clothed in the mantle of brief authority, sought vainly and futilely to emerge as "champions of the people!" They, for the most part, were honest and sincere. It may be that, had their voices been heard and their censored words been published, some of our political blunders and experimental economic adventures might have been avoided.

* * *

The leaves of the open book turn, revealing the familiar as well as the almost forgotten pages. There is the record of the earlier World War, the ascension and departure of Kings and Queens, the orderly succession of Presidents, the struggle of the Russian people under Kerensky to become free, the silent and unwisely unopposed reaching out by Japan in the hope to rule all Asiatics, the darkening skies portending the holocaust which has set the whole world ablaze.

Through all these years of change, of growth, of disappointment, of tragedy and sacrifice, of hope and doubt, there has remained the steadfast courage of the American people as a whole. One who, from a chosen vantage point, has for years been privileged to appraise and commend their forbearance in disappointment and to share their joy in purposeful achievement, marches with his neighbors in confidence, sharing the complete assurance that, in wisdom and ungrudging obedience to that which has sustained us during the long years, the disturbed clouds which now seem to hide our vision will disappear.

New York Hears a New Sound

I first heard it in what has been celebrated as the busiest thoroughfare in the world—Forty-second Street. As I sat in a streetcar waiting for the Fifth Avenue light to turn green, I became aware of it, this crisp, brisk sound as of hailstones on a wooden fence. The sidewalks were black with crowds of Saturday noon people, crowds only slightly more dense than any other day brings to Forty-second Street. But now for the first time I could hear their footsteps. In all the cacophony of New York sounds, the noonday footstep has gone unheard until gasoline rationing cleared the streets of most of the motor traffic.

Yes, the town is a lot quieter now, and the sudden simplification of the pedestrian's life is a little confusing to him. Watch a man standing with long-practiced patience at a street corner, say, in Times Square, waiting for the crossing signal. Before tires and gas became scarce it took a stout heart and a brisk stride to cross nonchalantly, even with the green light showing. Now as he waits, it gradually dawns upon him that there's nothing much to wait for. No cars are whizzing past. He looks up the street, down the street. The nearest car is a block away. Looking a little sheepish, he realizes he might as well have crossed minutes ago. Uncertainly he ventures on, feeling a little like the rube he used to grin at.

At night there is even less motor traffic, its speed reduced by the dimout rulings which require cars to drive with only their small parking lights turned on. Shop windows and advertising signs are dark, street lamps either dimmed or extinguished entirely. Any little town in the hinterlands is a brighter sight at night than New York is now. The spectacular floodlighting of skyscrapers, those dramatic shafts and angles of light which contributed so largely to modern art, also contributed to the Manhattan sky glow which endangers vital shipping. Now if the night is overcast it is difficult to see the tops of many buildings. But if the night is clear, the pedestrian may get the surprise of his life and see the stars, a novel sight to the midtown New Yorker. Stars, and a chance to cross the street at any corner!

H. M.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Serving Truth Efficiently

Not by wounding prejudices is the cause of truth most efficiently served. Men do not give up false or inadequate beliefs by hearing them scoffed at or harshly criticized. They give them up only when they have been taught truths with which the false or inadequate beliefs are incompatible.—JOHN FISKE (1842-1901).

Oklahoma: Key Sector, World Front

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

The "Okies" have come back, bringing their neighbors with them. War work has called them. There's a spot in Eastern Oklahoma, which might be called "America's Seven Corners." All roads seem to converge there, and at certain times each day they seem to be carrying all the workers in the country.

What attracts those traffic lines is an army camp under construction, and the workers on it call it one of the wonders of the war. It is as a mirage. You ride over a monotonous, undulating prairie, and as your train approaches a little railroad station, which a few months ago served only a small cluster of modest rural houses, there appears before your eyes a whole new metropolis.

The buildings, clustered in groups along parallel streets, seem to overflow all horizons and extend further than one can see. They are supplied with water, light and all conveniences; churches of many kind are strewn among them; canteens abound and other institutions that may serve as corner groceries for sociable men. Movies have been or will be erected, fire stations are made ready, and a number of structures designed to serve as a sort of City Hall, Court, Jail, and Police Department have been given their proper places in the vast settlement. Hospitals are not lacking. Schools, along with training places, abound—and especially instruments of war, for education in the expert use of which this gigantic plant was built.

Such a project, rising on an empty plain in Oklahoma, is a startling reminder of the terrible seriousness of this war. You see at a glance the enormous cost of the camp, and cannot but note the prodigious amount of labor going into it. People have assembled from hundreds of miles to put it up. You can picture early alarm clocks ringing in many thousand homes and strong men arising, not to plow their fertile fields, or gather hay, or harvest wheat, but to race away over dust-beclouded roads to build a warrior city. That seems to reverse everything in Oklahoma's history. Men have raced out there before, but to farms, not away from them. To homesteads, ranches and fields, to oil lands and sites of peaceful cities, waiting for homes and cradles and schools. Now they leave all that to prepare a place for fighters!

* * *

What in America's history could be more dramatic than this bustling citadel amid Oklahoma's pastures! It is a grim and fearful confirmation of the reality of America's dream, of the majesty of common men, of the ideals of pioneers. Why did coarsely dressed men and women pierce dense Appalachian woods, ford raging rivers, push their way over almost endless prairies, cross deserts, and erect crude log cabins, or sink sod-roof dugouts on a myriad lonely farms? They did that to found a new kind of nation in which every member would be free. Along lonely trails, that led to gloomy woods or to silent

plains of unending pastures, or to power-concealing mines, there moved English, Irish, Germans, Swedes, and Poles, there moved Baptist, Quaker, Free Thinker, and Roman Catholic to establish a new brotherhood, in which no man or group would be master of the others.

Almost before the echoes of that rush had died away, arrogant despots arose to deride the very idea of freedom, and with disgusting mirth to scoff at the thought of people creating for themselves a State. They called America an episode, and all that pioneering for democracy a farce. There is our answer. That prodigious warrior camp upon the prairie. We left our plows, forsook our herds, bade adieu to our homes, and set up that camp to defend the freedom which our fathers won.

In few other places in any land is there such a torrent of war activity as in a Midwestern belt from Wichita to Texarkana. That's not the corn belt or the wheat belt, or the oil belt anymore—it's the war belt, and one of the most glowing buckles on it is the city of Tulsa.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of visiting for the first time that dynamic, prosperous, flower-filled settlement. It had the pioneer exuberance of Texas, much of the gracious beauty of New Hampshire, and, in spite of all its industries, was as free from grime as Switzerland's lake-washed Geneva. In it, or rather near it, I saw a magnificent, new Will Rogers High School, which seemed a splendid symbol of a high cultural ideal, but I wondered why they built it in a pasture, way out beyond the city. Now as I revisited Tulsa, I could hardly recognize that superb building, because it had become lost among houses.

It would not be in place to describe the war projects in that area, but I may say the region from Tulsa to Oklahoma's Muskogee is so extremely busy that in comparison New York seems an idyl and Boston positively an Elysium.

Tulsa has handled its influx of population very well. It had built its schools with the future in mind so has much available space. In four-fifths of the rented houses, the rate

has not increased. In the other fifth only slightly, it is officially reported. This is an inspiring example of how effectively a democratic community of well-organized patriots can serve. That same patriotism, also, has prompted Tulsans to reach a very high record in buying war bonds.

It has also achieved more than most other places in mobilizing small industries, for war production. I was privileged to see a very new catalogue of the activities of firms employing from four to forty workers each. Most of them are busy on war orders, and some have greatly increased their normal output. Efforts are being made to enable the others, also, to do their part. Likewise, sixty special schools have been opened in that area to train boys and girls at mechanical tasks. This will not only free the Government from many of its relief burdens but will also prepare Oklahoma's youth efficiently to serve. It will restore marginal people to the community.

* * *

I saw many illustrations of Oklahoma's pronounced loyalty. One of the most striking was at a bus station. Schedules were badly deranged and as a throng of us waited around with a rather futile feeling of uncertainty, I overhead a man tell his companion, "I'll let Uncle Sam feed me now." That didn't make a very good impression, and I thought to myself, "another chiseler." But I soon changed my mind.

"I've signed up," the speaker went on. "I'm going out to camp right now. I'll be in the service tomorrow, in the engineering department. I'm fifty-two years old, but passed like a top. Eyes, ears, teeth, sound as a rock. We were the old and the young of it at the recruiting station together. I'm fifty-two; beside me was a boy who I bet wasn't a day over 16. He was hard as nails and rarin' to go."

"Could you put him down, Eph?" his companion asked.

"I'm not saying I could or couldn't, but I'm saving my strength to put old Adolf down," Eph answered.

Ephraim has ten brothers and four sisters. "My mother hardly knows the names of her daughters-in-law," he remarked, "let alone the grandchildren. But she's still good for a hard day's work." I saw from his conversation that his family had had as hard a time as their neighbors, the Joads.

Finally we got in the bus. Eph is a hustler, so got a good seat. The aisle filled up. "Because of the tire shortage we can't run an extra," the driver said. "Those who don't want to stand may get their money back." No one got out, of course. Standing has become a common thing out there. But not for everybody—not for women. The first man to rise and let a woman take his seat was Eph, though he had been bus traveling two whole days and was tired. Later, men got up and offered Eph their places. That's Oklahoma's morale. A 52-year-old volunteer on his way to war gives a lady his seat.

Monday Mr. Markham discusses "Arkansas Hillbillies"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.